

READ
PRESIDENT TRACY'S
MESSAGE
INSIDE FRONT COVER

MAY 1949

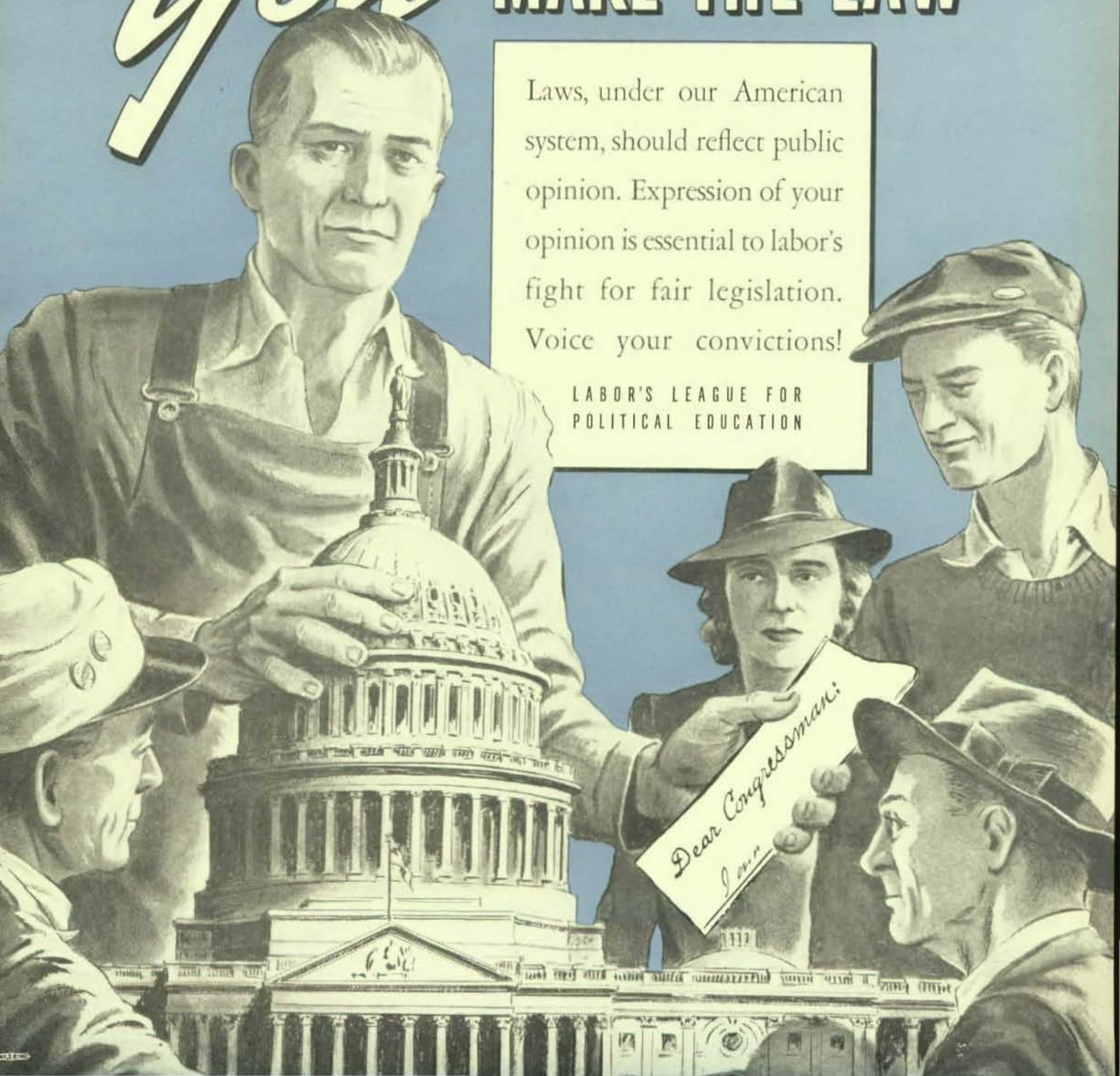
The ELECTRICAL WORKERS' Journal

AFFILIATED WITH
THE AMERICAN
FEDERATION OF LABOR

You MAKE THE LAW

Laws, under our American system, should reflect public opinion. Expression of your opinion is essential to labor's fight for fair legislation. Voice your convictions!

LABOR'S LEAGUE FOR
POLITICAL EDUCATION



Labor in Trouble

Double-talk cannot obscure the double-dealing which is in progress on Capitol Hill. Issues and principles are being junked by a band of reactionaries, who are defying the will of the people. In so doing, they are making a mockery of the very tenets of democracy.

Obstructionists of fair labor legislation and other liberal measures endorsed by the nation's voters last November are waging their infamous battle behind a smokescreen of confusion created by clever oratory and sly technical maneuvering.

Already the champions of reaction have formed their team for an attempt to block repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act. Though the voters decreed abolition of this statute of shackles, certain forces of selfishness are bent on retaining the law which holds a potential threat to the life of all free trade unions.

It is difficult for the average American to understand this double-talk and horse-trading. It is difficult for him to understand how the wishes of the people can be ignored.

It is difficult for him to understand these things, because the average citizen has faith in Lincoln's words which described our nation as a government "of the people, by the people and for the people."

Yet, a selfish group of little men—short of sight, but long on lungs—are thwarting the will of the majority.

But, the smokescreen of confusion cannot last forever. Organized labor, at the proper time, will rise to protect its fundamental liberties.

Until then, union workers and their friends can help win labor's fight by letting their Senators and Representatives know that men still are judged by their deeds, not their words.

D. W. Tracy
International President

The ELECTRICAL WORKERS' Journal

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD

OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS ★

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This Month

Following the I. B. E. W. convention in Atlantic City last fall, Secretary Milne made a journey to Europe. An account of his travels begins on page 6. . . . The situation with respect to the Communication Workers of America is summarized by President Tracy in letters on page 13. . . . A report by Joseph D. Keenan, director

of Labor's League for Political Education, summarizing the record of the first three months of the 81st Congress, appears on page 11. . . . It's not every day that a member of the I. B. E. W. is elected to Congress. Neil J. Linehan, veteran member of Local Union 134, was voted in last November. An interview with him starts on the following page.

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LINEHAN *on the Hill...*

A DAY IN THE LIFE OF AN I.B.E.W. CONGRESSMAN



There's nothing like the 9 a. m. coffee ritual to set a Congressman up for the morning's work. Brother Linehan likes to pour his own.

UP UNTIL December, 1947, when he was 52 years old and a grandfather, Neil J. Linehan of Chicago, had never considered running for political office.

Born and reared on the South Side, he became an apprentice in the electrical shop of the Illinois Steel Company's South Chicago plant at the age of 15, gained journeyman status four years later, enlisted in the Army during the first World War, fought in France as a private with the 340th Infantry, came back to Chicago for his discharge and for several years served as a general superintendent for various electrical firms in the Chicago area. In 1942, he set up his own general electrical contracting and engineering business and was successful from the start. Since 1922, he has been a member of Local Union 134, I. B. E. W., and active in its affairs.

With that background, and a long record of activity in veterans organizations, including the American Legion and the Veterans of Foreign Wars, Brother Linehan received in December, 1947, a nod of approval from the all-powerful Cook County Democratic Central Committee. That nod meant Linehan was to be the Democratic candidate for Congress from the Third District.

After a house-to-house and ward-to-ward campaign, in which he had the full support of all AFL labor and of veterans groups, Linehan swept to victory on No-

(Continued on page 47)



After breakfast, Congressman Linehan leaves his hotel on Capitol Hill for his office in the Old House Office Building, only a brisk five-minute walk.



In his room in the Old House Office Building, Linehan reads two morning newspapers, reads mail, then plunges into the day's work. Each day has new problems.



Seeing constituents always takes up part of the day. Here, Linehan is shown with a visitor from Chicago who dropped in to pay his respects—and perhaps sell an idea.



In the House restaurant Linehan has lunch with Sam Rayburn of Texas, distinguished Speaker of the House of Representatives, a legislator of proved ability.



Here Linehan is shown with a group of Congressmen in the office of Adolph J. Sabath of Chicago, Dean of the House and one of its most eminent members. Members of the Chicago delegation confer frequently on legislative matters affecting their city and the state of Illinois. From left, the Congressmen are: Thomas H. Burke of Ohio, member of the House Labor Committee, Martin Gorski, Thomas S. Gordon, Linehan, Sabath, Richard W. Hoffman, Thomas J. O'Brien, and Chester A. Chesney. The latter seven are from the State of Illinois.

Electrical Workers Help Rebuild Home for Young Chicago Girl, Heroine Who Saved Brother in Fire

By THOMAS J. MURRAY, *Business Representative, Local Union 134*

DISASTER struck the home of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Mason and their four children on the night of February 17th last. Walter Mason, a union truckdriver all of his life, having had the bitter experience of being forced to move from many apartments because of his growing family, the oldest being Roberta Lee, just 14, was finally forced to seek a home on the outskirts of Chicago, to house his little brood and provide them with some of the comforts and conveniences children should have.

He located and purchased a little, four-room frame building in a modest community of tradesmen and working people, situated just south of Des Plaines, a suburb of Chicago. It was not a palace, but it was comfortable, and, most important of all, the payments were low enough to allow Mr. Mason's meager pay envelope to provide "the wife and kids" with proper clothing and food as well as shelter.



This is the nearly-completed "Dream Home" contributed by Chicago union men.

February 17th, Mrs. Mason left her home for a job she had taken to help pay for their little home, about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Mr. Mason was not due home until 6 p. m., and, as usual, the younger children were left in Roberta's care. The only source of heat was

an oil stove, and, the evening being cold, she turned it on to its full capacity and proceeded to do her home work for the next day's school session. Suddenly a terrific explosion occurred and almost immediately the entire interior of the house was in flames. The force of the explosion jammed all the doors tightly shut and nothing Roberta could do would force them open. Her own clothing in flames, with presence of mind and courage far beyond her years, she proceeded to break out a window and toss two of her brothers out of the burning house.

Jumps to Ground

In the meantime, smoke and flames had completely enveloped the inside of the home and Roberta's baby brother was nowhere to be found. Getting down on her hands and knees she proceeded to grope around the floor when she heard her brother's cry come from underneath the dining room table, where he had fled in terror. She quickly seized and threw him out of the window and then jumped herself, falling to the ground where she lay exhausted and severely burned from her heroic exploit.

She was rushed immediately to
(Continued on page 42)



Electrical Workers and employers who gave their time to rebuild home for Roberta Mason, heroine of Chicago fire. Standing, left to right: Tom O'Connell, R. J. Henning, William Ring, A. Moeller, Roy Cummins of Chicago Electrical Supply Co., James S. Quinlan, business representative of L. U. 134, Tim Keough, Bill Cullen. Kneeling: George Wade of Johnson Electric Company, Des Plaines, Don Loser, George Tuttle, Bill Roch, Larry Quirk, and John Long of Johnson Electric Company.

ATTENTION

All I.B.E.W. Members

RECENTLY we have had a number of requests from members of our Brotherhood saying that they would like to pay their dues a year or more in advance. Brothers, you certainly may pay your dues a year in advance, or two years or five years or 20 years if you wish. Your International Officers not only say you *may* do this, we *urge* you to do it—to pay as far in advance as you are able.

Those of you who read my address to the Contractors published in the March JOURNAL will understand the reason for my saying this. I feel that our boom period is over and we are due for a decline. I hope I am wrong. But right or wrong, it will do no harm to be prepared.

By paying your dues in advance, you will be prepared because you will have preserved your union membership against the day when it might be difficult to pay dues. Thus your death and pension benefits will be safe—you will stand no risk of losing them. Many of you will remember how difficult it was during the early thirties when a dollar was hard to get and had to go a very long way.

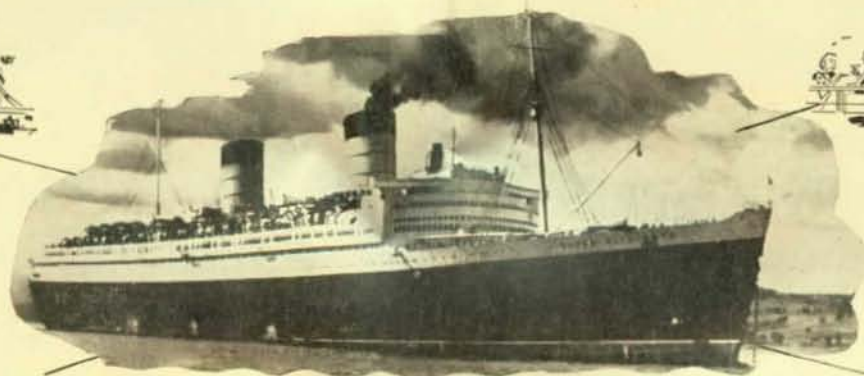
So build up a reserve now in good times, against the dark day which we hope will never come. By doing this you will help your International Office to be better prepared, too. We will invest the additional revenue made available by advance payment of dues, in guaranteed Government securities, where it will earn interest, and thus stabilize our pension and death benefit fund to a greater degree.

If the per capita should be raised or lowered any time during the period for which members have prepaid, an adjustment would have to be made. If a Brother should die during this period, of course the amount standing in advance dues would be refunded to his beneficiaries.

Think this matter over carefully, Brothers, and I feel sure you will see the soundness of looking forward, of being prepared, and will pay your dues as far ahead as your financial circumstances will allow.



International Secretary.



"Those Far Away Places"

International Secretary Milne Describes Trip Abroad

(In this article International Secretary Milne summarizes for JOURNAL readers his recent trip to Europe.)

LAST FALL I realized a life-long dream. I crossed the ocean to Scotland, native land of my forebears. I wish every one of you who read this might have the same experience. Now, here in our JOURNAL I am going to try to tell you a little about my trip—for two reasons: One, I'd like to share it with you even if it can only be by this second-hand method; and two, I'd like you to feel as I felt, how blessed we are to live in this great democracy of ours—this America we call home!

On October 8 I boarded the Cunard White Star liner *Queen Elizabeth*, the largest ship afloat.

After being assigned to my cabin, on the port side, I made a brief tour of the ship and then went up on deck to watch the loading operations. At 1:35 p. m. we received the signal to cast off and within a few minutes we were out in the channel, with the little tugs chugging away, pushing us this way and that to get us on course and off to a good start.

With mingled feelings I stood there on the upper deck, with the wind blowing in my face, heading toward the ocean—mingled feelings of joy to be making the trip to Scotland, and desire for the sight of my father, whom I hadn't seen in 14 years, and yet feelings of sorrow and reluctance to be leaving my homeland and all it means to me.

You see, I was born in Canada and became an American citizen, and the "lady with the lamp" means a great deal to her sons who are not native-born.

As we passed out of the channel we

saw many ships coming and going and we passed quite a flotilla of naval vessels, including some large warships, airplane carriers, and smaller craft.

My Companions

At dinner I was assigned to a table with four other men who were to be my companions throughout the voyage. These gentlemen were a Dr. Mahoney, of the Public Health Service, who was going to Paris for the United Nations meeting; a Mr. Smith, a textile manufacturer from Ontario, Canada; a Mr. Christiansen, a tobacco merchant from Denmark; and the fourth was a young man from the Swedish Embassy in Washington, who was returning to his homeland for a tour of duty. We five became friendly during the trip and had many walks and talks together.

The walks were our chief source of amusement on the ship. The *Queen Elizabeth* has 13 decks, which provide a variety of places for walking. The sun deck is the top one and, as its name implies, is well equipped for sunbathing, shuffleboard and other sports played on shipboard. Then there is the boat deck, which is semi-protected against the weather and has a wide walkway all around.

The promenade deck is a very wide,

glassed-in deck on which you can walk completely around the ship, and three times around the boat is a mile. On the promenade deck is found the main salon, a beautiful room where afternoon tea is served daily and orchestral music is played. Church services are held here on Sundays.

Immediately aft of this room is a writing room, where I spent a great deal of my time. Behind that is the dance hall, a large, beautifully decorated room with a wonderful floor and an exceptionally fine orchestra. Also on this deck are the cocktail lounge and smoking room. It is here that the daily raffle on the number of miles the ship travels daily is held.

At the stern of the ship is the theater. It seats 500 people comfortably and first-run pictures are shown.

The deck known as the main deck is primarily for sleeping accommodations, as are the "A" and "B" decks. On "D" deck is the beautifully appointed dining room. Here all of the first-class passengers can be served at one time. The food and the service on the *Queen Elizabeth* were superb.

Through the kindness of Chief Officer Kingscoate, a tour through every part of the ship was arranged for a group of us. Of course, all this was extremely absorbing to me, especially the opportunity to view the electrical installations on shipboard.

The trip to the engine room was most interesting and we learned that the ship is propelled by four screws. These are all turbine driven. The steam is generated by three banks of boilers. This ship uses oil, secured chiefly in New York, because it may be purchased more cheaply there. An auxiliary supply sufficient to carry the ship back to New York is obtained in Southampton, England.

The electrical installations on the

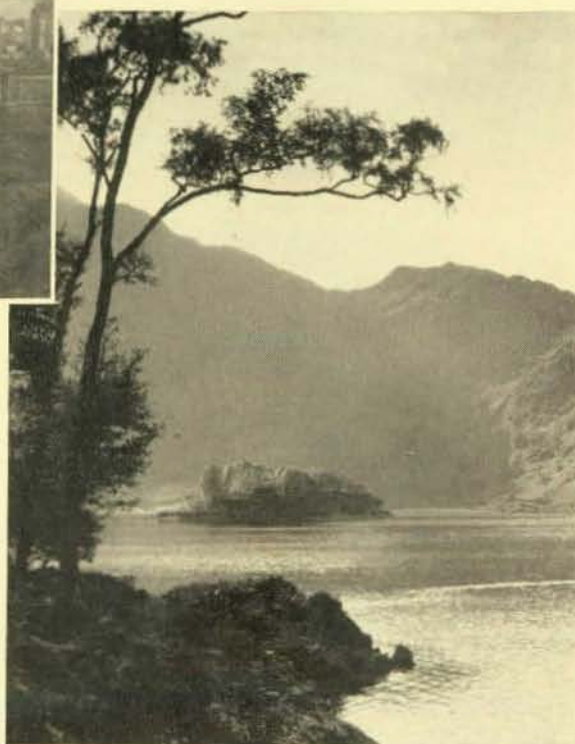
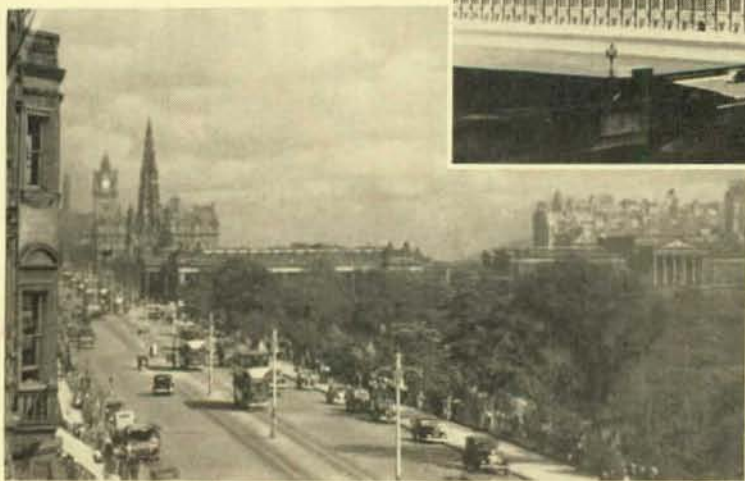
Since this story was written, Secretary Milne's father, Robert Milne, passed away in Washington, D. C., while on a visit from Scotland to see his son. The entire staff of the International Office extends sincere condolences to Secretary Milne in his bereavement.

ship were most interesting and the steam turbines are equivalent to those which supply a city of 5,000 population. When you consider that this ship, when filled to capacity, numbers some 3,200 persons in passengers and crew, you can understand how many kilowatts are necessary to operate such a load.

One of the most interesting subjects reviewed on our tour was the steering gear, in the stern of the ship. Electric motors drive generators, which in turn operate by hydraulic pressure and change the position of the rudder. The actual steering is done by automatic means through a gyro-compass, and only when berthing in port is self-hand steering resorted to, except in case of emergency.



Scenes viewed by Secretary Milne in the course of his travels in Great Britain. Reading clockwise, the pictures show Buckingham Palace, the Houses of Parliament and Westminster Bridge, London; the Trossach country in the Scottish Highlands; George Square, Glasgow Scotland, and Edinburgh's Royal Mile, the ancient High Street which runs between the Castle and Holyrood Palace.





Terminus of "Operation Vittles": Berlin's Tempelhof Airdrome.

The freezer storage space on the ship is sufficient to carry substantial food items for 3,200 people.

It was certainly a revelation on this tour of inspection to see the manner in which the entire personnel of the ship carried out its duties.

We Reach Port

Our first port of call was Cherbourg, France. It was a beautiful morning when we entered the harbor. The outer port, extending for a mile or so, was built many years ago and was used during the last war. There are several large guns at the entrance to the channel. We steamed inside, dropped anchor, and the lighters came out and took on the passengers for France. It was quite a sight to watch them unload the passengers' baggage and belongings, which even included automobiles. The task of loading completed, the little lighters chugged away with their people and cargo. Then it was an interesting process to watch them up anchor, after which we steamed out of the same entrance we came in, since the other entrance is still mined.

We Land in England

We then steered our course across the English Channel to Southampton. We went very slowly because the tide must be just right to get the ship in safely. It is a very narrow channel and quite a remarkable feat to bring a ship such as the *Queen Elizabeth* into berth. We docked at 9:45 p. m. and it took about half an hour to make the ship fast, lay the gangplanks, and make necessary inspections before the passengers could disembark.

We had previously gone through the immigration procedures on board ship, but we still had to go through the

customs. This was accomplished in a relatively short time, however, considering the number of passengers.

On leaving New York I had been sent three lovely baskets of fruit. These I was anxious to keep intact to take to my father in Scotland, since he had written so often to me that fruit was impossible to get. Therefore, loaded down with my two bags and three baskets of fruit, I boarded the English train for London. Their trains are quite different from ours in America. They are quite small, and instead of the seats being situated as ours are (on each side with a center aisle), they have an aisle on the side and the space is then divided into individual little rooms, where six persons sit, three on each side. A door may be closed on each compartment.

When we arrived in Waterloo Station, London, I went straight to the hotel. Accommodations in the European hotels often leave much to be desired. There was no heat in my hotel, no hot water, no soap, and a towel only if you screamed loud enough.

A Look at Old London

In the morning I was up bright and early, eager for a look at London. I made a trip down through Piccadilly Circus, viewed the Parliament Buildings, Buckingham Palace, Westminster Abbey, and many other points of interest. Then back for breakfast. I found that virtually no restaurants serve napkins of any kind. Butter is scarce, powdered eggs are used almost exclusively, and the tea is spoiled by the milk served with it.

I was anxious to be off for Scotland so I collected my baggage and went to the London, Midland and Scottish Railway. I boarded the "Royal Scot" from London to Glasgow. Again, this

was a funny little train, but very comfortable and very fast. I enjoyed so much seeing the countryside, one of the most beautiful I have ever seen. The rolling hills had almost every inch under cultivation. I particularly noted that most of the work on the farms was done by hand labor. The homes and churches were old and substantial, evidence of the maturity of the country.

Meeting

I arrived in Glasgow at 6:40 that evening and found my father waiting on the platform. Of course, this was the most wonderful and touching part of the whole trip, because I had not seen him in 14 long years. I put my arms around him and my feeling of joy can hardly be described.

We gathered up our three baskets of fruit and the luggage and took a taxi into the older part of Glasgow where my father lives. That evening I saw my sister for the first time in 37 years. We stared at each other in amazement. She is not quite 5 feet tall and weighs 80 pounds, whereas I am 6 feet tall and weigh 180.

We sat by the coal grate fire and had a wonderful evening talking over old times and catching up on all that had elapsed in the years since we had been together.

In the days which followed my father and I had a most enjoyable time. We had lots of opportunities to talk and we went many places together.

An Exciting Game

For the benefit of those who may be interested in sports, I should like to tell you about a soccer football game we attended, at which there were 110,000 spectators. The teams which were playing were called the Celtics and the Rangers. The rules of soccer, as played in Scotland, provide for two halves of 45 minutes each. There are 11 men on each team, but if a man is injured or must be removed for other reasons, there can be no substitution, and often one team is playing with one or two less men than the other team.

It was strange to me that grandstand seats, situated in the oval, were comparatively few. The rest of the oval had an iron railing and the greater part of the spectators stood for the whole game. They were jammed in until it was difficult to breathe. At the beginning of the game I noticed a great many firemen with stretchers, and so many policemen that I inquired why. My folks told me to wait and see. Soon I noticed someone waving a white handkerchief. Immediately a person was passed down over the heads of the spectators and around the field to the hospital. All during the game there was a constant pro-

cession of people fainting, due to the great pressure and excitement. The police were there to stop disputes and incessantly went about seeing that every available space was filled, because outside there were 20,000 more people anxious to get in to see the game. It was a thrilling game, which the Rangers won, 3 to 1. Incidentally, Eamon de Valera, the former Irish Premier, was present.

Visit to Loch Lomond

When I was in school I had to learn Sir Walter Scott's "Lady of the Lake." I had always resolved to visit the scenes he mentioned if ever I had an opportunity to visit Scotland. So I arranged to hire a car and my family and I had a nice drive all over southwestern Scotland. We took a trip up Loch Lomond, which is the locale of the song, "You take the high road and I'll take the low road." This was truly beautiful country. We went through the Trossachs, the setting for Sir Walter Scott's aforementioned poem, and we also visited Loch Katrine.

On the day following we went to Edinburgh. On our way we saw the last remaining part of the old wall which was built by the Romans to protect Scotland against the English. This wall was built of stone and extended across from Edinburgh to Glasgow, a distance of about 50 miles. We stopped at Linlithgow Palace, where Mary, Queen of Scots, was born. This palace was originally built in the year 1000 and is remarkably well preserved. Its rooms are spacious and include a throne room, banquet hall, a chapel, and all the rooms they needed to maintain themselves without help from the outside. Linlithgow Palace has the largest fireplace of any known building. It is approximately 30 feet wide. The palace is built of cut stone and rises to a height of about 80 feet. It must have been a major engineering feat to raise those heavy stones to that height at the time when the castle was built.

In its original setting the stone walls were covered with oak and then with tapestries. The fountain in the courtyard is a beautiful work of art and the pipes leading to the fountain are silver-lined. They were originally tapped from the winery and wine used to flow in the fountain. A guard turned the fountain on for us, and after all those centuries the pipes are still in good working order. Needless to say, only water runs in the pipes today.

The Spiral Staircase

One of the most remarkable and interesting pieces of construction I have ever seen is found in the spiral staircases in this old castle. Each step is hand-hewn with such precision

that I do not think you could find a 32th of an inch difference in each step. Each step has a round part on the inside, which forms a small post, and these steps are laid one on the other so that in themselves they form a center post. There is no hole through the center, but they are placed there perfectly. Time and the thousands of people who have walked up and down these steps have eaten into the surface of the stone, but the center post and the outside edges of the steps are just as they were when they were installed over 900 years ago.

Another interesting note about this palace is the fact that it is surrounded by a moat. In the old kitchen are basins and a pipe, built right into the original stone, which opened into the moat for the disposal of refuse.

While we were touring this palace we happened to see David Niven, the motion picture star, who was also visiting the castle.

Famous Firth Bridge

On our trip to Edinburgh we passed the Firth of Forth Bridge, a wonderful piece of engineering. Railroad transportation over this bridge is the means of feeding the whole northern peninsula of Scotland from the eastern seaport.

We had lunch, and it is interesting to know that because of the limited food supply in Great Britain, all persons eating in restaurants are restricted to meals costing not more than five shillings. Each individual item is priced and you may select what you like so long as the cost does not exceed five shillings, or about one dollar in our money.

We then visited the castle which overlooks Edinburgh. It is a high rock fortress on a high rock hill and provides an excellent panoramic view

of the surrounding country. This castle, like Linlithgow Palace, was built in the year 1000. It has been in constant use throughout all these years, and even now is a barracks for a garrison of Scottish troops.

In visiting parts of this castle, one of the things that struck me most forcibly was that there are many mementoes dating away back to the year 1000, lying open to the public, their only protection a small card saying, "Please do not handle." I asked the attendant if they ever lost anything and he was amazed at the thought that anyone would even touch them. The average Scotsman and Englishman have a deep sense of reverence for the old things and would not think of touching or disturbing them.

While we were there we saw the guard changed and the Scotsmen in their kilts were certainly a colorful and inspiring sight to see.

Next we went down to the Royal Mile. This is the road leading from the castle to Holyrood Palace, where the King resides when he visits Scotland. We also visited the church on the Royal Mile where the Thistle Room is located. In this room the King and Queen meet with the 16 Lords of Scotland.

On our journey from Edinburgh back to Glasgow, we passed many coal mines, for mining is a major occupation in this region.

Tense Economy

In my trip to Europe it was brought home most forcibly to me just how strained is the economy abroad and how much lower the standards of living are. One thing I noticed in particular in Britain was the lack of coal for heating. No churches are

(Continued on page 44)



Secretary Milne found that large sections of Berlin are still in ruins. Above is a view in western sector.

Beryllium, Inside Coating of Fluorescent And Cathode Ray Tubes, Dangerous to Use

A number of reports have been issued recently concerning the serious health hazard that has developed due to the increasing use of fluorescent lighting in industry. Fluorescent lighting tubes are coated on the inside with a powder containing the element beryllium which is extremely poisonous. This powder may be liberated if the glass tubes are shattered. If particles of glass carrying this powder get under the skin, the toxic beryllium may delay the healing of wounds and lead to chronic inflammation and tumor-like growths.

The *New York Times* recently carried a story about a 6-year-old boy who found a discarded fluorescent light tube on a trash heap and who is still suffering from cuts on his hands inflicted many months ago. The child stumbled while playing and the tube smashed in his hands. The wounds have not healed because of beryllium poisoning, according to his doctor.

An article by Dr. Leonard Greenburg, Director of the Division of Hygiene and Safety Standards of the New York State Department of Labor, appeared recently in the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, warning of the danger that exists in the manufacture of fluorescent lamps, neon signs and cathode ray tubes. He said the beryllium salts used are a "serious hazard" to workmen constantly exposed to fumes and dust and strongly advocated that protective measures be adopted.

Serious danger arises when fluores-

cent tubes which are made of thin glass, shatter into fine penetrating particles, Dr. Greenburg further explained.

All maintenance men, factory operators, janitors, salvage employees and others should be made aware of the danger that lies in broken fluorescent tubes. Anyone accidentally breaking a fluorescent bulb should receive medical attention immediately to discover whether he has been cut by the beryllium contaminated glass.

Dr. Lawrence H. Cotter, a New York physician who is a specialist along the lines of metal poisoning, says that industrial safety precautions indicate that fluorescent lamps be smashed under water when they are thrown away. This precaution would prevent the possibility of any of the deadly dust being inhaled inadvertently. In all events at least the following precautions should be taken:

(1) Break all tubes out-of-doors in a waste disposal area or waste container.

(2) Avoid breathing dust and vapors that may be evolved.

(3) Protective goggles should be worn.

(4) The operator should wear a respirator approved for toxic dusts.

So many of our I. B. E. W. members handle fluorescent tubes every day that this article is printed to be a timely warning to them to take every precaution to safeguard themselves against the serious results of deadly beryllium poisoning.

Cleveland Locals Pool Resources for a Great Display at Union Industries Show

Since the *JOURNAL* went to press last month, the Union Industries Show scheduled for Cleveland, May 18 to 22, has moved steadily forward toward living up to the prophecy made for it in the April issue, "the biggest show on earth."

The huge Cleveland Public Auditorium with its spacious galleries, will appear like a giant super-arcade. In over a mile of brilliantly-lighted exhibits, visitors will be able to view everything union from a tin can to a locomotive. All the necessities of life and most of the luxuries will be on display and there will be many life exhibits of union services.

And something new has been added since last month. Fox Movietone News has made arrangements to move cameras into the auditorium and film the entire show. Thus millions of people who find it impossible to attend the displays in person will see

the all-A. F. of L. union spectacle in their own local movie theaters.

We have had word recently from our Cleveland locals about the exhibit they are planning for the Union Industries Show and it certainly bears promise of being a fine display. Local Nos. 38, 39, 442, 887, 1137, 1364, 1377 and 1554 have collaborated in putting on one big exhibit. The background of their three booths will feature "The I. B. E. W. in Cleveland" and will tell something of its history and will also display blow-up pictures of members of the local unions at work. A number of floor exhibits including a drinking fountain operated by an electric eye, one of the first electric motors ever built and probably a working model of a diesel engine, are being contemplated by the enthusiastic Cleveland members.

History in the Making

NEARLY every schoolboy knows that Alexander Graham Bell invented the telephone, but few schoolboys are familiar with the name of Emile Berliner, who perfected the instrument and realized a fortune in doing it. This month is the 98th anniversary of his birth. He was born May 20, 1851, in Hanover, Germany and died in the United States, where he had lived since the age of 19, in 1929.

Bell's magneto telephone remained something of a plaything until Berliner developed his theory of the loose



Emile Berliner

contact transmitter. This theory was that a loose contact between two electrodes, or ends of conducting wires, is no real contact, but that a thin stratum or layer of air intervenes, and that this is the field of action where the voice vibrations with all their delicate differences are transformed into electric vibrations exactly corresponding to the voice.

Berliner was 26 years old when he filed his famous caveat with the U. S. Patent Office, protecting his invention and operating as a bar to other applications having to do with the same invention. In subsequent long litigation, Berliner's invention withstood many legal onslaughts and he was early taken into the Bell system on a salary and royalty basis.

LLPE. *Report*

by **JOSEPH D. KEENAN**
Director
Labor's League for Political Education

First Three Months of the 81st Congress

THE Taft-Knowland inspired Senate filibuster and Taft-Hartley Repeal hearings highlighted the activity on Capitol Hill during the first three months of this session of Congress.

After the sweeping liberal victory of November 2, the average citizen of this country expected immediate enactment of the "Fair Deal." However, wiser heads on Capitol Hill cautioned that immediate translation into law of the election victory was not in the cards.

First of all, only one-third of the Senate is up for election every two years, so, in spite of the fact that the House has a narrow liberal majority, there are only 38 votes in the Senate wholeheartedly committed to the liberal program endorsed by the American voters last November. Forty-nine votes are necessary for a Senate majority.

Secondly, extensive hearings are required before a bill is reported for action by either house, and then certain House and Senate rules have always served as road blocks tenaciously abused by a few reactionary Congressmen to stall passage of liberal bills.

The most serious road-block in the House was the Rules Committee whose duty it is to report out bills in an orderly manner. However, this committee had developed a practice of refusing to report out liberal bills and thus "vetoing" the power of the House to pass on the bills. But on the first day of the session by an overwhelming vote of 275 to 142 the House curbed this dictatorial abuse of power. The chairman of any committee can now be recognized by the Speaker of the House for the purpose of bringing up a bill stalled in the Rules Committee. A simple majority vote by the House is all

that is then necessary to start action on the bill.

This important move was absolutely essential since arch-Dixiecrats Eugene Cox of Georgia, and Howard Smith of Virginia, who are on the Rules Committee, could have blocked reporting out all "Fair Deal" measures by siding with a Republican minority on the Rules Committee.

On the Senate side the filibuster



Joseph D. Keenan

has been the main tool used to block passage of legislation. When a handful of Senators talk on and on for days to prevent a bill or motion from coming to a vote by the Senate, it is called a filibuster. This has been the favorite technique used by Southern Democrats to prevent passage of Civil Rights legislation. In order to curb lengthy filibusters the Senate some years ago adopted a procedure called "cloture" whereby two-thirds of the Senators voting could vote to end debate. However, as

late as last August Senator Vandenberg of Michigan, then President of the Senate, ruled that "cloture" could be applied *only* to bills actually being considered by the Senate and NOT to *motions to bring a bill up for consideration by the Senate*. In other words under this ruling a group of Southern Senators could filibuster on the *motion* to take up a Civil Rights bill, "cloture" could *not* be applied and the bill would be killed.

Early in January of this year Republican Senators Knowland of California and Taft of Ohio introduced a resolution to change the Senate rules so as to permit "cloture" curbing debate on motions as well as bills. Taft stated that there was no "hope for enactment of any part of a Civil Rights Program" unless the rule change was pushed through immediately.

At that time LLPE warned that Taft and Knowland had an ulterior motive in placing this ahead of all other legislation. They knew that Southern Democrats would fight to the limit to prevent curbing the filibuster which was the main weapon used against Civil Rights legislation. The Taft-Knowland tactic was to get the Southern Democrats and the Northern Democrats fighting among themselves and thus destroy their unity before they could get to such legislation as the repeal of Taft-Hartley, extension of Social Security, and aid to education.

The pressure of the Taft-Hartley elique, coupled with that of those groups primarily interested in civil rights, forced action on the filibuster-rules change to the front. Naturally, a filibuster started on the motion to bring up the rules change. Southern Democrats and such anti-Fair Deal stalwarts as Republicans Bridges of New Hampshire and Harry Cain of

Washington, carried on until a "cloture" petition was submitted. Vice President Barkley thereupon reversed Vandenberg's ruling and ruled that "cloture" could be invoked to halt debate on the "motion."

Barkley's ruling was immediately appealed to the full Senate and was *rejected* by a coalition of Republican and Democratic Senators by a vote of 50 to 45. To the nation's amazement, a majority of the Republican Senators (25 to 17) voted with the Southern Democrats against Barkley for the filibuster and thus *against* civil rights. The vote was whipped up by retiring Senator Vandenberg of Michigan, who tortured logic to rationalize a deal so raw that even the conservative daily press was outraged and disgusted.

The Republican leadership repudiated the "anti-slavery" tradition of Lincoln which has existed since 1854. Why? It was a calculated deal whereby certain Republican leaders agreed to block "Civil Rights" legislation as a payoff for Southern Democratic opposition to repeal of Taft-Hartley and other "Fair Deal" measures. That's what they wanted—not "Civil Rights"—not outlawing of the filibuster—but a first-class fight to rebuild the old Dixiecrat-GOP reactionary coalition into what Republican Senator Morse called "an unholy political marriage."

Taft-Hartley

Even when the pro-Civil Rights Senators realized they couldn't defeat the "unholy" coalition and wanted to drop the matter temporarily, the Taft-Dominated Republican Policy Committee said "no" and made a cold-blooded agreement with the Dixiecrats and passed a "compromise" rules change which will make it virtually impossible to pass Civil Rights legislation. Whereas, before it took only two-thirds of those voting to stop a filibuster, now two-thirds of total members or 64 Senators must vote to halt debate. We know that the Dixiecrats wouldn't have gone along with this "compromise" if it were not foolproof.

Taft-Hartley hearings were com-

pleted in both Houses by the end of March. By an 8-to-5 "Fair Deal" majority the Senate Committee voted out the Thomas bill repealing Taft-Hartley and restoring the amended Wagner Act. A duplicate bill was reported out by an equally favorable House subcommittee led by able Augustine Kelley of Pennsylvania. Although the A. F. of L. originally asked for restoration of the Wagner Act before any amendments were considered, practical considerations led the A. F. of L. to support the "one-package" bill.

Propaganda Flood

The hearings in both houses were the most heated in years. The avalanche of propaganda against repeal poured forth by General Electric, the National Wage Earners League, the Labor-Management Foundation, the Committee for Constitutional Government, and other fronts for N. A. M. policy, clogged the mailrooms on Capitol Hill.

The leaders of organized labor, along with liberal businessmen, professors and industrial psychologists, pointed out at the House and Senate hearings case after case of the un-American and destructive effects of the Taft-Hartley Act in only a year and a half of operation.

The most amazing statement made by any witness was "censored" by the nation's press. A lawyer by the name of Gerald D. Morgan appeared before the House Labor Committee two days before the end of the hearings March 18. He said that he had obtained permission from Congressmen Halleck and Hartley to make a full confession of how the House version of the Taft-Hartley Act was written. It seems that Mr. Morgan, who was the back-stage draftsman for the House bill, was not on the payroll of the House Committee but, in his own words, "Several months after the bill became law, through the good offices of Mr. Halleck, I received compensation for my time from the Republican National Committee." This was an illuminating admission, coming immediately

after Mr. Morgan had said that the bill "was not treated as a political measure either in the Committee or in the House."

When pro-labor Democrat Carl Perkins of Kentucky asked Mr. Morgan how much the Republican National Committee paid him he said \$7,500. This answer brought a whispered comment from the press table, "I think he got short-changed." Mr. Morgan, who was the only person other than elected Congressmen who sat in on all the executive sessions in drafting of the act, stated flatly that he received technical assistance "exclusively" from Gerald Reilly, who is now employed as the \$3,000-a-month lobbyist for General Electric, and Theodore Iserman, chief counsel for the Chrysler Corporation and one of the foremost spokesmen for N. A. M. policy. Morgan also confessed that the drafting of the final bill was done jointly by Gerald Reilly, Thomas Shroyer, general counsel of the Senate Committee, and Dwyer Shugrue, personal counsel for Senator Ives, and himself.

Labor "Expert"

Why Mr. Morgan appeared before the Committee was a mystery up until Republican Committee Leader McConnell of Pennsylvania drew out the willing admission from the witness that he made only technical decisions and all the policy decisions were made by the elected Representatives. What Mr. McConnell and Mr. Morgan were trying to get across was that the elected Representatives in the 80th (The Worst) Congress were thoroughly capable of writing a vicious and un-American act and didn't need to depend on NAM lobbyists for union-busting ideas. However, in spite of the fact that Mr. Morgan said that he made no policy decisions and "I am not a labor relations expert," he presented the committee with 45 pages of policy recommendations weighing exactly one-half pound. Congressman McConnell let the cat out of the bag when he said about Morgan's small fee of \$7,500, "If you had said

(Continued on page 46)

President Outlines CWA Situation

In Letters to Staff of the International Office and Affiliation Committee of Communication Workers of America, President Tracy Gives IBEW View

THERE has been much publicity in the daily and the labor press concerning the Communications Workers of America (CWA) and their plans for affiliation with another union.

The following letters are reprinted in the JOURNAL so that all may know the action the International Office has taken and its views of the situation.

1200 Fifteenth Street, N. W.

WASHINGTON 5, D. C.

February 14, 1949.

TO ALL OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL STAFF:

The attached copy explains itself and is for your information.

Mr. Joseph Bierne, President of the Communications Workers of America (CWA), recently appointed an Affiliation Committee of five. Four of these were already on record as favoring CIO. Before they met (Feb. 11, 1949) with AFL President Green, the Committee chairman stated they had already made up their minds where they were going.

The Committee reported to the CWA Executive Board, a good majority of whom were also on record as favoring CIO. The Board then voted to recommend to the membership that they go CIO. A referendum vote is to be completed within 60 days.

The CWA is bankrupt and has been slowly going to pieces. Last July it officially reported a membership of 156,447. During its 1947 strike it claimed 400,000. (Our defeat of CWA in the Western Electric Plants at Kearny, New Jersey, was no small contributing blow.)

Just what deals the CIO has made with the packed Affiliation Committee and CWA officers we do not yet know. But I do know we refused to make any deals or to guarantee them a lot of jobs.

We expect the referendum vote to favor CIO as predicted by President Bierne. The officers control the arrangements and the voting in their loose setup. (The vote is to be totaled on a national basis—no local or division is to be allowed to know how it votes). But despite any deals or

guarantees we doubt that CWA officers can deliver many CWA groups to the CIO after the voting is announced. We base this statement on our knowledge of the situation.

There are now four CIO organizations competing with each other for telephone and Western Electric employees—the TWOC, ACA, UE and UWU.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely,

D. W. TRACY,
International President.

February 11, 1949.

Affiliation Committee of the Communications Workers of America

917 G Place, N. W.
Washington 1, D. C.

GENTLEMEN:

In your conference today with President Green, of the American Federation of Labor, (with my personal representative present) it was agreed that you would be furnished a proposal for affiliation with the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, AFL).

Before doing so, please let us give you some information about the I. B. E. W.-AFL. It began over 50 years ago—in 1891. It has over 400,000 members in over 1,400 local unions. (Seventy per cent of our members are in industrial local unions of the I. B. E. W.) We are organized under five general branches: Light and Power Workers—Inside Electrical Workers—Radio and Communication Workers—Railroad Electrical Workers—Electrical Manufacturing.

Two of the branches—Inside (Building Trades) and Railroad Workers—are organized on a craft basis. The others are organized on an industrial union basis. (We get the strength and benefit of both forms of organization.) The five branches operate within one International Union instead of five separate organizations.

Each branch has representatives and organizers who know the problems of their particular branch. They devote full time to their own branch. In this way we get better results than if each branch were a separate International Union—because each branch has the added strength and resources of the entire organization behind it.

In a letter to President Bierne, of the CWA (June 6, 1947) I stated:

"We would suggest that you and your associates consider what this form, this arrangement, would have meant to the telephone employees throughout the country in their recent strike. Our experiences proved

that this form and arrangement would bring more support and strength to telephone employees than a new national union operating separately—without our full resources to draw upon."

"Our organization has gone through the fire of over 50 years experience and long ago was forced to drop all theories as to forms of organization. What we have now has grown out of long and bitter experience. Telephone employees are now going through much of the same experience as we went through years ago."

We have 12 vice presidents. These are elected by their respective districts—regardless of branch or classification. One is assigned to railroad matters, because railroad workers come under the Federal Railroad law and national bargaining is necessary. All vice presidents work under direction of the president.

Our Executive Council consists of a chairman, elected at large, and eight members elected by their respective districts—regardless of branch or classification. The Council members represent the entire membership, not any particular branch.

The different groups or branches often meet in conferences and caucus to discuss and consider their own problems. The women members in the branches have equal rights in every way with the male members, locally and nationally.

Our local unions elect their own officers, handle their own funds and run their own affairs. To aid our local unions, the International now has a staff of 155 full-time men and women. Many of these are skilled negotiators. The locals are aided in handling contracts and grievances, carrying cases through arbitration, various boards and agencies and in other ways.

We have our own research, public relations and legal departments—all located in our own modern 8-story building in Washington, D. C. We have 12 regional offices and several branch offices. Our last auditor's report (furnished all members) ending December 31, 1948 showed \$5,684,945.52 in the General Fund, not counting the Defense and other funds.

The I. B. E. W.-AFL has paid out over 14 million dollars in death benefits. It now pays out approximately \$126,000 monthly in such benefits. This benefit begins at \$300 after being a member one year and scales up to \$1,000 after 5 years. It costs \$1.20 per month. We now pay out approximately \$160,000 monthly in pensions. The monthly pension of \$50 is paid after being a member in good standing for 20 years and at

the age of 65 or over. This pension costs the member 60c a month. Carrying these benefits is optional, with each local union or group of members. The cost is paid at the same time local union dues are paid. (Dues and per capita tax are dealt with later.)

Telephone and Western Electric employees are not and cannot be split up into craft unions. We have not, will not, and cannot divide up telephone and Western Electric employees into crafts. We have had some telephone companies organized for many years and their employees were never split up into crafts or craft unions.

The Illinois Bell Plant Department employees (now numbering over 8,000) affiliated with us in June 1947. They had 6 independent locals organized on an industrial basis—of linemen, installers, testers, janitors and others. They wanted to remain in six locals. Therefore, six I. B. E. W. charters were issued to them. We joined these locals into a Joint Board so they may come under one agreement and act as one in dealing with management. This arrangement has proved quite successful.

We doubt that we can cover every detail—and answer all questions—in this proposal for affiliation. In general, therefore, the I. B. E. W.-AFL proposes the following:

Charters: Charters for local unions would be issued to company departments, areas, divisions or on a company-wide basis to meet the needs of the situation found in each telephone company. In one company one charter may be enough. In another company more may be needed. This could be worked out with the division or CWA officers, whichever is desired. There would be no charter fee. There would be no initiation fee for present CWA members. Each local would provide in its by-laws the amount of its own initiation fee for new members.

Local Autonomy: Each local would have the same autonomy as all other I. B. E. W.-AFL locals. Each would elect its own officers, handle its own funds and run its own affairs. All I. B. E. W.-AFL locals operate under a general constitution and each local adopts its own by-laws. The local by-laws to avoid conflict with the general constitution, are subject to approval of the International Office.

Local Dues: Each local would decide its own monthly dues. (However, minimum dues are \$1 for B members—\$1.20 for BA members—\$3 for A members.) Dues remain absolutely in the control of the members of each local. Dues could be increased only by amending the local by-laws.

Assessments: In all the years there has never been an International assessment on members who do not carry the I. B. E. W.-AFL death

benefit and pension. Local assessments remain in the absolute control of members of each local. However, no local assessment can be levied upon the night of its introduction but must be laid over for at least two weeks for consideration.

Types of Membership: The I. B. E. W.-AFL has three types of membership—A and BA and B. Each is optional with newly chartered local unions. The A and BA are the same except the BA does not carry the death benefit and pension. Each pays a monthly per capita tax (national dues) of 70c to the International Office.

The B membership has been continued for those who prefer it. The monthly per capita tax for this membership is 50c. Only one vote is allowed for each 50 B members when a referendum is taken by the International or when a per capita vote is taken at I. B. E. W.-AFL Conventions. (One vote is allowed for each A and BA member.) Our Constitution provides for conventions being held every two years.

All members—A and BA and B—have equal rights locally and in our conventions except when a per capita vote is taken as stated above and only A members are eligible to vote on matters affecting pensions and death benefits. Most of our voting at conventions is by voice or a show of hands. Our conventions went from 1917 to 1946 without any per capita vote being taken.

Monthly Per Capita Tax: This is paid out of the local's treasury.

The per capita tax is divided as follows:

"A" and "BA" Membership
7c to the Convention Fund
3c to the Defense Fund
10c to the Journal Fund
50c to the General Fund

70c

"B" Membership

2c to the Convention Fund
3c to the Defense Fund
10c to the Journal Fund
35c to the General Fund

50c

The amount of monthly per capita tax is not changed by any increase or decrease in the local's monthly dues.

Each local would decide by majority vote which type of membership its members would carry. (However, any telephone employee who is now carrying the I. B. E. W.-AFL death benefit and pension would have the right to continue such benefits.)

Jurisdiction of Work: Long experience of the I. B. E. W.-AFL has shown it is impractical and harmful to attempt to classify or divide jurisdiction of work in detail between our various branches to meet all situations in all localities. So far as the

I. B. E. W.-AFL is concerned, the telephone members would continue to have the same jurisdiction over the same type of work in accordance with present practices in effect in the different localities.

However, the I. B. E. W.-AFL Constitution necessarily outlines its classifications and divisions in a general way—and when harmony and progress do not prevail between I. B. E. W.-AFL local unions, its International President is empowered to decide all disputes over jurisdiction in collaboration with the groups involved.

I. B. E. W.-AFL Assistance: The I. B. E. W.-AFL is a part of the American Federation of Labor which has approximately eight million members. The I. B. E. W. itself has over 400,000 members. Should the CWA affiliate with us, its membership would thus become a part of the labor movement represented by the AFL. In this case, the I. B. E. W.-AFL would place its full resources behind the telephone and Western Electric membership whenever the need arises. We would assign and pay additional full time representatives and organizers to work exclusively in the telephone communications field, in such number as the circumstances justify. All salaries and expense allowances would be governed by the I. B. E. W.-AFL Constitution.

Should the CWA representatives wish to do so, we shall be glad to discuss the proposed affiliation in full detail. After such discussion, this proposal for affiliation could be rewritten to clarify or more fully cover any question necessary.

Fraternally submitted,
(s) D. W. TRACY,
International President.

February 18, 1949.

Mr. Joseph Beirne, President
Mr. C. W. Werkau
Communication Workers of America
917 G Place, N. W.
Washington 1, D. C.

GENTLEMEN:

My attention has been called to an article emanating from a Washington Press Bureau which states:

"The CWA's Executive Board swung to the CIO after considering joining the AFL when the CIO offered the union independent status. The AFL insisted that CWA locals should become part of the AFL's I. B. E. W. The referendum ballot will permit a choice of affiliation with the CIO or with the AFL and continuing an independent status."

If the quoted article correctly advises of the procedure to be followed by the CWA, then the I. B. E. W.-AFL is entitled to, and we insist, that the referendum ballot must omit

(Continued on page 45)

Social Caesarecurity

Teacher: "Have you heard of Julius Caesar?"

Pupil: "Yes, sir."

Teacher: "What do you think he would be doing now, if he were alive?"

Pupil: "Drawing an old-age pension."

* * *

She's Up to Par

A golfer was up before a magistrate for beating his wife. His lawyer was pleading his case: "My client is a much maligned man. His wife is constantly nagging him, and driven to desperation, he beat her into silence with a golf club."

The magistrate, with renewed interest, asked, "In how many strokes?"

* * *

Pigs for Punishment

"I wonder how Thanksgiving originated?"

"It was probably instituted by parents whose sons had survived the football season."

* * *

Missed by a Hare

The youngster had heard much about his little cousin Peter, although he had never seen him. At long last he was told that Peter was coming for a visit and he registered great excitement.

Nobody could understand it when he took one look at his cousin and burst into tears of disappointment.

"I thought," he sobbed, "that Peter was a rabbit!"

* * *

Slight Error

Customer: "You made a mistake in that prescription you gave my wife. Instead of quinine you used strychnine."

Druggist: "You don't say. Then you owe me 20 cents more."

* * *

A Good Turner

A woman approached the Pearly Gates and spoke to St. Peter.

"Do you know if my husband is here? His name is Smith."

"Lady, we have lots of them here. You'll have to be more specific."

"Joe Smith."

"Lotsa those too. You'll have to have more identification."

"Well, when he died he said that if I ever was untrue to him, he'd turn over in his grave."

"Oh, you mean 'Pinwheel Smith'."

* * *

Fowl Play

"Give me a chicken salad sandwich," said the baker.

"Do you want the 40-cent one or the 50-cent one?" asked the waitress.

"What's the difference?"

"The 40-cent ones are made of veal and pork, and the 50-cent ones are made of tuna."

* * *

End of the Line

A gentleman slipped on the stair of a subway and started to slide down to the bottom. Half-way down, he collided with a lady, knocking her down, and the two continued their way to the lower landing.

After they had reached the bottom, the lady, still dazed, continued to sit on the gentleman's chest. Looking up at her, he finally said politely, "Madam, I'm sorry, but this is as far as I go."



Benefit of the Doubt

In the Ozarks, where water is used only for washing feet, strange ideas prevail as to just what intoxication really is. In a village one Sunday, a man lay in the middle of the street in the broiling sun. "He's drunk, I'd better lock him up," the sheriff said, sympathetically "No, he ain't drunk," a woman interrupted, "I just seen his fingers move!"

* * *

Medical Applesauce

A young doctor who had set up practice in a rural district, and whose business was not flourishing, was sitting in his office reading one afternoon when his hired girl appeared at the door.

"Them boys is a-swipin' of the green apples off that tree in the back yard again, sir. Should I drive 'em away?"

The young doctor walked over to the window, considered a moment, and then, leveling his eyes at the servant, replied: "No."

* * *

Easy

During the filming of a comedy, the director wished to get the sound effect of water being poured out of a barrel onto some boards.

They tried peas on oiled paper, and that wasn't it; they tried dropping pins on a taut square of silk, and that wasn't it.

Finally a quiet fellow who was standing by said: "Suppose you try pouring water out of a barrel on to some boards."

They tried it. That was it.

* * *

Really Needed

"Why are you wearing spectacles, old chap?"

"Well, through crossword puzzles I've contracted an optical defect. One eye travels vertically and the other horizontally."

* * *

Definitions

Indigestion: The failure to adjust a square meal to a round stomach.

Domestic harmony: Something a husband can obtain by playing second fiddle.

Nose: An appendage indicating a man's character, particularly if his wife leads him by it.

Smart Move

Removing his shoes, he climbed the stairs, opened the door of the room, entered, and closed it after him without being detected. Just as he was about to get into bed, his wife aroused from slumber, turned and sleepily said, "Is that you, Fido?"

The husband, relating the rest of the story said: "For once in my life I had real presence of mind. I licked her hand."

* * *

Point of View

Mister (exuberantly): "Man is never older than he feels. Now this morning I feel as fresh as a two-year-old."

Miss (sweetly): "Horse or egg?"

* * *

Enough's Enough

Three hermits lived in a cave and spent all day staring at the wall, never speaking. One day a stallion ran past the entrance of their cave. Six months later one hermit mumbled, "That was a pretty brown horse."

Two years later another hermit said, "That wasn't a brown horse, it was white."

About a year later the third hermit got up and stalked toward the entrance of the cave. "If it's going to be this constant bickering," he said, "I'm leaving."

* * *

Progressive Education

Judge: "Your profession?"

Witness: "Agricultural expert."

"What was your father?"

"A farmer."

"And your grandfather?"

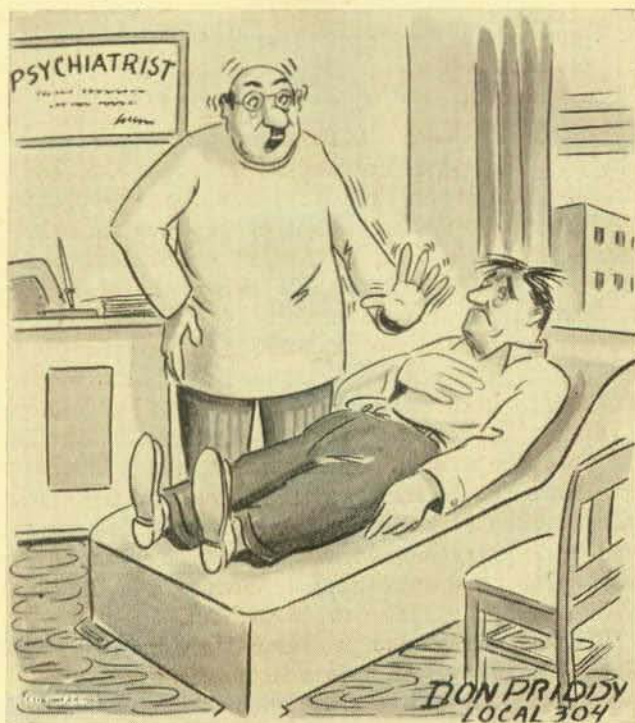
"A peasant."

* * *

Necessary Evil

"So you desire to be my son-in-law?"

"No, I don't, but if I marry your daughter I don't see how I can get out of it."



"If you're a line foreman I can't do anything for you!"

Editorial

by J. SCOTT MILNE, Editor



The American Way

One of the more effective witnesses against the Taft-Hartley Act, at the hearings conducted by the Senate Labor Committee, was William M. Leiserson, former member of the National Labor Relations Board and former chairman of the National Mediation Board under the Railway Labor Act.

Mr. Leiserson stated that the Taft-Hartley Law obstructs collective bargaining and fosters individual bargaining. Concerning the latter type, he said: "Individual bargaining means dictation by the employer. The individual can't bargain with the modern corporation and anything you put into the act to guarantee right of individual bargaining is just the hankering for the corporate enterprise, itself a collective enterprise, to dictate to the employees. If you try it, these people must turn to politics and then you get dictation by the Government of your terms of employment."

Collective bargaining, he said, was the middle ground, in which controversies could be settled by a private method without government interference.

Collective bargaining, in short, is the American way, though there is plenty of evidence that many shortsighted employers regard it as the union way.

The Professor Says:

Sumner H. Slichter, the eminent professor of economics at Harvard University, discusses the Taft-Hartley Law in the February issue of the *Quarterly Journal of Economics*. He is of the view that Congress should be able to write a better law than either T-H or the Wagner law. His indictment of T-H is in many ways severe, but the act, he says, "has greatly invigorated the trade union movement. Both the Wagner Act and government controls during the war tended to diminish the self-reliance of unions."

It may be true that the Taft-Hartley Act has invigorated the trade union movement, but it has been invigorated in the same way that a man on the block, with a guillotine suspended over his head, is invigorated to do everything in his power to keep the knife from falling and cutting off his head. It is the kind of invigoration a man can do without.

"The act," says the professor, "has greatly stimulated the interest of unions in political action."

No argument can be made about this statement of fact. Unions, of course, were compelled to resort to

such action because of the inherent enmity to labor in the Taft-Hartley Act.

Professor Slichter's article, however, is generally sympathetic to labor. He believes that a new law should protect the right to organize; protect the right of workers to pick their bargaining agents free of interference from any source; permit closed-shop contracts where the union represents the majority of the employees in the bargaining unit; safeguard the right to become a member of a union and the right to remain in a union, wherever closed-shop or union-shop contracts exist; make strikes over the jurisdiction of unions an unfair labor practice, unless the employer has denied work to members of the union which has the bargaining rights for the job; safeguard the health and welfare funds which are being set up, "and which are likely to be set up in increasing numbers"; provide arrangements for handling disputes which imperil the national health and safety.

"The closed shop," he notes, "is a well-established American institution which fits conditions here and which serves useful purposes."

Labor Goes to School

Although organized labor has been fighting a monumental battle for social justice for many years, the history textbooks used in our high schools generally have overlooked the contributions of unionism to American democracy.

Last month, the American Federation of Labor's trades council in Newark, N. J., endeavored to tell seniors in one of that city's high schools the story of American labor. This unique experiment should be analyzed diligently by leaders of labor and educators alike.

It is generally recognized that the daily press does not provide an accurate picture of labor's achievements and activities. Students of high school age cannot be expected to sift the facts from distorted reporting. And, if their history textbooks also fail to record the significant features of unionism, where are our young citizens going to get labor's story?

Among the things the Newark students heard stressed during the week-long project at East Side High School were: The American Federation of Labor has led the fight against communism; the gains won by labor benefit not only union members, but all workers; labor seeks only a fair deal in collective bargaining, and labor has spearheaded campaigns for

such social reforms as free schools, safer working conditions and workmen's compensation laws.

Certainly these are contributions which deserve recognition and which are worthwhile learning for high school students. Labor leaders and educators should work out some suitable manner to bring labor's story to more high school students in the interest of better public understanding of labor-management relations and in the interest of better democracy.

One Step Forward

Nearly everywhere in this country today there is unremitting pressure for housing. And nearly everywhere today there are new houses standing empty. While these two facts simply add up to the further fact that the builders have priced themselves out of the market, the real estate lobby would have us believe that housing needs are being met, and that no low-rent public housing is necessary.

Fortunately, the Congress has not been hoodwinked in this matter. When 11 Democrat and 11 Republican Senators can combine to get behind a long-range program of low-rent public housing, we have an encouraging indication that the Congress is in some measure responsive to the urgent needs of the country's citizens.

As Richard Gray, president of the AFL Building and Construction Trades Department, recently pointed out, two-fifths of American families have incomes between \$2,000 and \$4,000. If this large segment of our population is forced to pay more than \$50 or \$60 a month for housing, other expenditures essential for decent family living must be curtailed. Everyone knows that available housing at these prices is practically non-existent. These are the cardinal facts that the outrageous propaganda of the real estate boys attempts to cover up, or gloss over.

Though S. 724, as the Senate Bill is known, provides only about half of what the AFL feels to be an adequate amount for an adequate program, it is a step in the right direction, and one which augurs well for the future.

Fact and Fancy

The Hoover Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government, headed by the former President, has accomplished a major job in showing how various government departments can be streamlined with profit to the taxpayer. There is no gainsaying that there is much merit in these reports. However, when it strays from its objectives, and gets into the field of political propaganda, the commission begins to prejudice its claims to objectivity and weakens its stature as a fact-finding group. In the fields of Federal loans to businesses or farmers' and loan insurance, the commission appears to have written political treatises against these federally adopted policies.

As the chairman of the Democratic National Committee states, "... the big business firms hired by

the Hoover Commission think the Government should stop helping tenant farmers to become land owners, stop helping persons to finance their homes, stop helping business firms."

It pursues this course, the commission can only succeed in making suspect the substantial achievements it is entitled to be credited with. As the chairman of the Democratic National Committee puts it: "It is to be hoped that the Hoover Commission can get back on the track before its excursion into propaganda and policy become a roadblock toward realizing the efficiency in government which it seeks."

Front Line of Defense

"The first line of defense of American democracy is the primary election," says the St. Louis *Labor Tribune*. "That is the election that the professional politicians and those who subsidize the politicians fear more than the general elections. Why? The answer is as simple as it is obvious. If the people get out and vote in the primary, they can nominate the candidates they want in spite of the opposition of the professionals and their lavish ward organization."



Bishop in the St. Louis Star-Times.

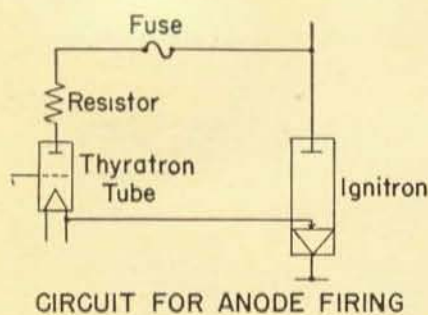
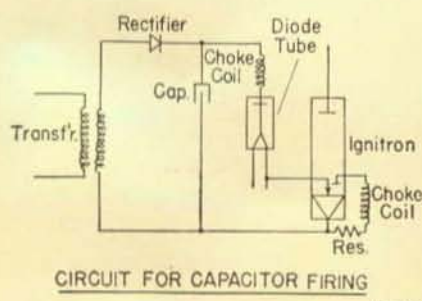
"Very convincing ... to himself"

Questions and Answers

Q. I am asking for a firing circuit to use with a G.E. ignitron tube, No. FG235A. This tube is to be used to rectify 240 volts 60 cycle in a single rectifier 240 volts.

ETHAN BARNETT,
Clearco, W. Va.

A. Below are types of firing circuits. You can check with your General Electric representative as to the best values for the ignitron being used.



Q. I have been working on a job for which new service equipment has been received. There are two services to be installed, one for light and one for power. The main disconnects on each board are three thousand ampere breakers. The services are to be three-phase four-wire jobs. Now the name plate on this equipment gives the rating as 3,000 amps for the main busses and 1,500 amps for the neutral bus. This rating for the neutral bus figures only 50 per cent of the ungrounded legs. But stated in the 1947 National Code, section 2203, paragraph g: The neutral feeder load shall be the maximum unbalance of the load determined by section 2203. The maximum unbalanced load shall be the maximum connected load between the neutral and any one ungrounded conductor; except that the load thus obtained shall be multiplied by 140 per cent for five wire, two phase

systems. For a feeder supplying household electric ranges, the maximum unbalanced load shall be considered as 70 per cent of the load on the ungrounded conductors, as determined in accordance with column A of table 29, chapter 10. For 3-wire D. C. or single phase A. C. 4-wire, 3 phase and 5-wire, 2 phase systems, a further demand-factor of 70 per cent may be applied to that portion of the unbalanced load in excess of 200 amperes.

Now according to my figures that would make the neutral bus have to be rated thus:

*Maximum unbalanced load, 3,000 amp.
First 200 amp @ 100% = 200 amp.
Next 2,800 amp @ 70% = 1,960 amp.
Neutral feeder load = 2,160 amp.*

Will you please explain to me where this difference lies. Also give theoretical explanation of the current carried by the neutral in a 3 phase, 4-wire system.

Second: How are lighting and appliance branch circuit panels rated? By this I mean, in comparing panels as against the number of over-current devices in the panel, the rating does not hold true. For example: A-115-230 volt 3 wire panel rated at 33 amps having six fuses. Now if you total three 15-amp fuses you get 45 amps for each ungrounded leg. A-115-230 volt 3 wire panel rated at 100 amps, having 16 circuits, one fuse per circuit. This would total 15 times 8, or 120 amps on each leg at 115 volts.

Also I have run across this: A 24 circuit, 4 wires, 3 phase panel 120-208 volts rated at 100 amps, and another with only 16 circuits for the same voltages and rated also at 100 amps. Please explain.

MEMBER OF L. U. 369.

A. In regard to the determination of the size of neutral bus you should bear in mind that the N.E.C., section 2203 g. states the maximum "unbalanced" load between the neutral and any one ungrounded conductor. If by some chance there were no single phase, 208 volt or 3 phase, 208 volt loads connected to this 3,000 ampere "light" service breaker and every circuit to every branch lighting panel was a 120 volt circuit, then this neutral bus bar should have been 70 per cent of 3,000 amperes, if the ungrounded feeder conductors were equal to 3,000 amperes on each leg. However, the feeders to this breaker should not be over 75 per cent of the

capacity of the breaker, which, when 70 per cent is taken of that amperage, would most likely leave a 1,500 ampere neutral bus sufficiently sized. More than 75 per cent load on any breaker or switch will cause quick deterioration. Furthermore, even though this is the "light" service breaker, it is still considered a power breaker, since it has many sub-feeders to various light panels and a 50 per cent demand for power on a neutral is quite feasible.

Current only flows in the neutral when there is an unbalance of load in the ungrounded conductors and the amount of this current is the difference between the two or three currents in the ungrounded legs, since the remainder of the current is neutralized and the three "live" legs act like a 3 phase, 208 volt load or motor instead of three 120-volt loads.

Concerning the 115-230 volt, 3 wire panel with six fuses rated at 33 ampere mains, the 15 ampere fuses are to take care of surges and are generally 200 to 300 per cent of the actual circuit load. Thus with 30 ampere switches the standard design is to make the mains large enough to carry 12½ ampere per circuit and in some instances only one-third of the fused capacity, because this is generally the demand on the panel. This same design pattern is followed for the 16 circuit panel with 100 ampere main lenses for one phase, 3 wires and for a 24 circuit panel with 100 ampere main buses for 3 phase, 4 wires. In both cases there are only 8 circuits per phase "live" leg and 8 times 12½ equals 100 amperes for carrying capacity for the bus.

However, if you definitely know that there will be a 100 per cent demand on the panel and each circuit will carry 15 or more amps, then you must specify this when ordering the panel and the manufacturer will increase the bus capacity accordingly, as in the case with the 16 circuit, 3 phase, 4 wire panel rated at 100 amps. For six times 12½ equals 75 amps on one ungrounded bus, whereas the actual capacity is six times 16½. Generally a 16 circuit, 3 phase, 4 wire panel only has 60 ampere buses.

Q. We have as a part of our lighting equipment here, some 40 watt instant start fluorescent fixtures (110 volt, one phase, 4 light). These are used, for the most part, for office lighting. Considerable objection has

been raised because of the hum emanating from these fixtures. It seems to come from the ballast itself, and cushioning does not diminish the disconcerting noise. What can be done to eliminate this? Nearly all of the fixtures put out this loud hum.

FRANK A. FOOTE,
C. & O. Terminal Electrician.
L. U. 940.

A. This is a very common disturbance no matter whose make ballast is used in the fluorescent fixture. The one sure method of eliminating this hum is to take the ballast out of the fixture entirely and place in some remote location out of the office and bring back the requisite wires to the lamps and starters, though this is expensive.

However, the hum is more pronounced when the ballast is defective. If this is not the case and you have already cushioned the ballast from the metal fixture, it is suggested that you place insulating material between the ceiling and the fixture if it is ceiling mounted and between fixtures if they are placed in a continuous row. The normal vibrations of the ballast are using the fixture enclosure and ceiling, which is usually plaster on metal lath, as a sounding board to reverberate and intensify these vibrations.

Ballast manufacturers claim that their latest instant start units are of better design and have greatly lessened this hum. I personally have the same trouble in an art gallery installation, which harms concentration. The manufacturer had said that it would stop after the ballasts had sufficient life. This was not the case. So perhaps some of our experienced readers will give us further solutions.

Q. We have crane operators laid off so we have to operate more than one crane as our foreman tells us. Is it against any I.C.C. rules to leave the cab of a 150-ton crane to operate some other crane for a couple of hours, leaving a 100-ton steam locomotive hanging in the air high enough to clear another locomotive? If so, who would be liable, the foreman or crane operator?

B. P. SPENCER,
L. U. 1152.

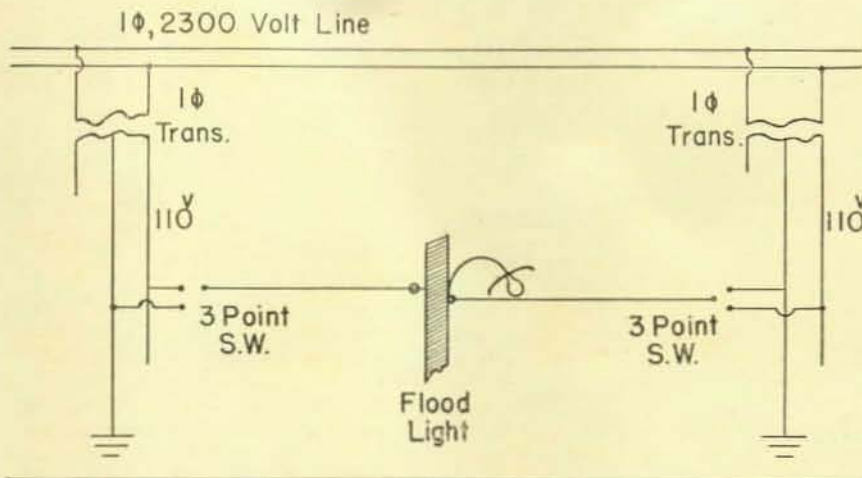
A. The Interstate Commerce Commission does not have any Federal ruling on the crane operator leaving the controls with a locomotive suspended in the air over the tracks. Perhaps the state may have, but it is doubtful. As for the liability involved, should an accident occur, it is generally the responsibility of the company that owns the crane. However, it is a technical question depending upon contracts and agreements between company and operators. Also, the person giving the orders is more liable than the one performing the work.

Q. Below find a diagram for your Questions and Answers page. Is there anything wrong with the hookup shown? This is a floodlight between two homes having their own power transformer.

EGBERT KAMPER,
Rudyard, Mich.

A. The floodlight will light from either 3-way switch provided the grounds on both transformers are good. Also, one must be sure that only one phase "leg" is used for the ungrounded conductor at a time because if both 3-way switches are con-

nected to their respective ungrounded "legs" on each transformer then the secondary windings will be placed in series and 220 volts will be put on the lamp and burn it out. One can eliminate this hazard, if the single conductor circuit is still wanted, by using a two-lamp floodlight, connecting the two lamps in series and taking a conductor from their center point down the pole to another good ground. Then each home will have control of its own lamp by means of a single pole switch instead of the 3-way as shown.



Comment

We are grateful to Brothers Vernon Curl, L. U. 1141, Oklahoma City; Harry W. Davenport, L. U. 379, Monroe, N. C.; Earl G. Williams, Utica, N. Y.; and N. O. Primm, L. U. 146, Decatur, Ill., for sending in similar sketches and letters for continued interesting discussion of running five motors from one start-stop push-button station. Their suggestion is to parallel the auxiliary contacts on all starters with the No. 1 start terminal on the control station and to parallel all the reset contacts with the holding coils of each starter and carry the paralleled reset control to No. 2 stop terminal. In this way any motor may stop without stopping the other motors.

One should always bear in mind, however, that if these motor are connected to one main feeder, the code only allows the fusing to be 400 per cent of the running current of the smallest motor. When all these motors start at one time it causes a high surge in the current and can blow a fuse regularly.

We also wish to acknowledge, with appreciation, letters from Brothers John B. Detillio, L. U. 113, Colorado Springs, Colo.; Early G. Williams, Utica, N. Y.; R. G. Canfield, Miami, Fla.; Norris Young, L. U. 378; S. A. Di Giampaolo, L. U. 11; and Sam R. Sherrill, L. U. 716, pointing out our

erroneous interpretation of quarter bends in answer to a question from Brother Nick Jezeck, of L. U. No. 1 (appearing in March issue). Canfield, assistant electrical inspector for the city of Miami, writes us: "Poor old Nick Jezeck is going to have a hard time wiring a house with no more than four 'quarter bends' or 180° between fitting and fitting, as per Section 3471 of the National Electrical Code, if he uses your interpretation in the March issue. Tell him to come to Miami. We will let him use four 90° bends."—EDITOR'S NOTE.

Angels Camp, Calif.

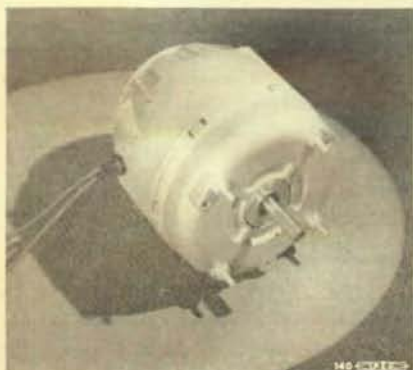
EDITOR: I enjoy all the many departments of the "new" JOURNAL. One of my favorites is the Questions and Answers section. The information gained therein is very reliable, and it seems that the members help keep it that way even if the Q. & A. Editor must eat crow once in a while. So to keep the old bird on the menu, I submit the following:

Brother Alfred A. Karl's question in April JOURNAL is: "I would like some information and diagram in regards to a Scott connection. I believe that this connection is with respect to operating a 3-phase motor on a 220-volt single-phase line."

The answer correctly described the Scott or T connection but failed to
(Continued on page 45)

New Electrical Products

New Line of Unit Bearing FHP-Motors Announced



A new line of unit bearing, shaded pole FHP motors designed for use on portable equipments has been announced as immediately available by General Electric's fractional horsepower motor division.

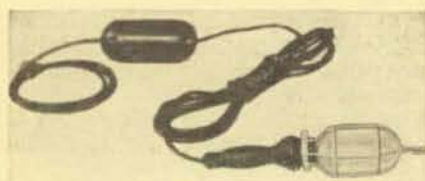
Designated as the Type KSP71, the new motors are available in these ratings: 1/40 hp., 60/50 cycle, totally enclosed; 1/25 hp, 60 cycle, totally enclosed; and 1/15 hp, 60 cycle, open. All ratings are available for 115 volts or 230 volts and for CW or CCW rotation.

Suitable for use as drives for fans, blowers, and small pumps, the new motors have a die cast aluminum frame, with a resultant weight reduction over conventional types employing cast-iron frames.

Each of the three ratings can be used for horizontal or vertical shaft up operation; each can be obtained with identical outline features.

The new models are available in a variety of mountings, including shaft-end, opposite shaft-end, and resilient-base, to permit equipment manufacturers to select those best suited to their manufacturing facilities or designs. The motors may also be band-mounted; a space 1-3/32 in. wide around the center of the stator is available for this type of mounting.

Safety Transformer for Use in Wet Locations



A new portable safety transformer has been designed to safeguard work-

ers in damp or wet locations from the possibility of fatal electric shock while working with the conventional type of 110 volt extension trouble-lamp.

The manufacturer states that the use of safety equipment of this nature has been recently made mandatory in the operation of many public utilities and other industrial organizations.

The new device is described as a portable step-down transformer that will prevent death by electrocution often caused by the accidental grounding of portable extension trouble-lamps commonly used by men while working in boilers, tanks, vats, underground vaults and ships' holds as well as in damp factories, warehouses and cellars.

The portable safety unit weighs only 4 1/4 pounds and reduces a 110 volt circuit to only 6 volts, a voltage which is said to be harmless. Company spokesmen report that 6 volts is even lower than the recommended voltage for the operation of trouble-lamps in damp or otherwise hazardous locations where contact with a 110 volt lighting circuit might result in fatal shock.

Smoke Indicator Made Serves Many Purposes



A new smoke density indicator and control has been announced. Designed especially to indicate industrial smoke density levels and thus facilitate compliance with smoke abatement ordinances, the equipment can also be used to control over-the-fire heated air to the fire-box to reduce excessive smoke and thereby improve fuel consumption and boiler efficiency.

Available immediately, the new equipment consists of a light source, a phototube holder, and an enclosure containing the required control and incorporating an indicator calibrated in Ringlemann units, all in one packaged unit. If desired, a recorder, either of the continuous strip chart type or the circular "step" type, can be furnished. The equipment is sturdily constructed and dust-tight throughout. The water-tight phototube holder is easily mounted on ductwork or on a stack, indoors or outdoors. The complete equipment has only a few interconnecting wires and is easy to install and maintain.

In operation, a magnetic relay is set to operate when smoke density reaches some predetermined level, such as 35 per cent, at which time a blower forces over-the-fire heated air to the firebox until the smoke density drops to approximately 15 per cent. Should the smoke density again rise, the relay is immediately energized. Each time the relay operates an alarm is sounded to warn the boiler operator to adjust the drafts in order to insure more complete fuel combustion.

Used in conjunction with this equipment, a chart type recorder provides a continuous record of smoke density. It can also be used as a measure of general operating efficiency as well as a proof of smoke ordinance compliance. The circular type recorder provides a record of the number of times the predetermined smoke density level is reached.

Single-Phase Control For Welding Offered

A single-phase to single-phase low frequency electronic welding control that has a lower kva demand and a higher power factor than the standard single-phase to single-phase control is available from Westinghouse. It makes possible welding of scaly or rusty steel with a minimum of spitting from the electrodes and also can be used for welding brass or aluminum.

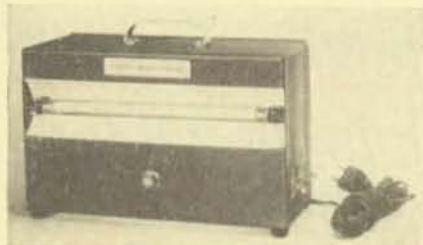
This control is a frequency converter which, by means of electronic tubes, converts current at line frequency to current at lower frequency. The complete unit consists of three basic components: (1) a sequence panel which coordinates electrical functions of the control with the mechanical functions of the welder; (2) a frequency control circuit which transforms line frequency into a lower frequency; and



(3) a weld timer which times duration of the welding current.

The control is designed for connection to a resistance welding machine having a specially constructed transformer with a center tapped primary. Operation of the control is such that current is passed in one direction through the primary for four half-cycles, stopped and then reversed for four half-cycles thus producing a low frequency alternating current on the output side of the transformer. The electronic circuits accurately control the duration of each of these one-half cycles.

Batteries Serve When Power Source Fails



A new safety device that provides instant light when the regular source of current is interrupted, has been manufactured. When the current is restored the emergency light goes off automatically. The soft, glareless fluorescent light will provide approximately ten hours emergency service with standard dry cell batteries which are obtainable everywhere. It uses a standard Mazda fluorescent lamp, and no special wiring is needed. It plugs into any 115 volt a.c. outlet.

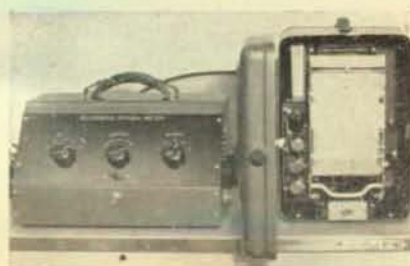
Device Made to Record Opinion of Groups

A special device, called a "recording opinion meter," which electrically compiles and records the opinions of a group of individuals, has been an-

nounced by General Electric. Delivered to a New York City advertising agency, it will be used for the study of audience reactions to various radio and television programs.

Developed by the G-E general engineering and consulting laboratory, the device can measure the opinion of a group of people numbering up to 100, and, by registering the average group opinion on a moving record chart, automatically provides permanent record of the composite opinion for future analysis.

The equipment consists of a recording unit, a control unit, and 100 individual hand-held station units. The recorder and the control units each are about the size of a table model radio. Each member of the audience expresses his opinion by turning the pointer on his station unit to Very Dull, Dull, Normal, Good or Very Good, the categories on the



unit. Since each individual's attitude is expressed secretly, the device records a true, uninfluenced opinion.

A moving strip of paper marked in units of one minute, enables audience researchers to easily match the recorded strip with various stages of the program during which the tape was made. In order to insure the validity of the recorded opinion, inactive stations during a test are turned to an "Off" position and do not register on the chart.



Dr. Williard Geer, professor of physics at the University of Southern California, holds a pilot model of the color television tube he invented. Electron guns extending from the base of the tube bombard the tiny prisms within the tube. Each of the electron beams "paints" in one of the primary colors on the screen of the television receiver. (Also shown here is an enlarged model of one of the prisms.) Dr. Geer does not believe present black and white television sets will be outmoded, since his invention can be installed with little trouble.

With the Ladies



Never Underestimate, Etc.

WE HEAR a great deal these days of that well-known slogan originated by a popular woman's magazine, "Never Underestimate the Power of a Woman." The pages of history are full of the exploits of men, and equally full of the exploits of women, famous, some in their own right, and others because of the influence they wielded on the men.

Let's turn a few history pages and read a little about some of those ancestors of ours.

First off there was Mother Eve. She used her influence and her persuasive powers to get Father Adam to eat a certain apple and thereby caused the entire human race a "peck of trouble." If there had been anybody else around in those days to pass a casual remark, it could well have been, "Never underestimate the power of a woman."

Siren of the Nile

Then consider Cleopatra, a queen of Egypt. She practiced her wiles quite successfully on two of the most famous warriors who ever lived—first Julius Caesar, and then Mark Antony. I always liked reading of Cleopatra's meeting with Caesar. She had traveled many miles to see him, and arrived at his camp, much dishevelled and without means of making a brilliant entrance. But Cleopatra didn't get her famous reputation for being clever and ingenious for nothing. She decided that if her meeting with the great emperor could not be splendid, it would be dramatic. A servant carried her rolled in an Oriental rug to the feet of the mighty Caesar. When the rug was unrolled, revealing a scantily-clad Cleopatra, a history book



has it, the emperor was "duly impressed." (Page the *New Yorker's* Department of Understatement.) Caesar secured Cleopatra's kingdom for her and when Mark Antony gained control of Rome, he, too, captivated by the glamorous queen, became a ready conquest to her charms.

A Pair of Queens

These women have gone down in history for the power they wielded over the opposite sex.



Now let's take a look at a couple of "ladies" who wielded "right smart" influence in their own right.

There was Queen Elizabeth of England, "Good Queen Bess," daughter of the infamous Henry VIII and Anne Boleyn, whom Henry had beheaded when Elizabeth was but three years old.

This girl had three strikes against her to begin with, not that she let it bother her in the least. When her half-sister Queen Mary Tudor died, Elizabeth ascended the throne and with her well-defined faculty for statesmanship, ruled her country with an iron hand. Under her, English diplomacy freed itself from foreign domination and during her reign, England's reputation as a naval power was established, for England's fleet defeated the Spanish Armada, and also during her reign, English literature reached its greatest heights.

Then there was Catherine the Great, Empress of Russia. Her private life was a scandal but as ruler she didn't

do too badly. A brilliant and driving woman, she had great administrative ability. Her numerous love affairs were secondary to her political and intellectual life. She worked 15 hours a day, and in addition to running her empire, she wrote a history of Russia and a number of tales and comedies. Her foreign policy brought a great increase in territory to Russia.

Then we musn't forget Joan of Arc who is in a category all to herself. A lowly peasant maid, she led her nation to victory over a foreign invader and placed her chosen king on his throne.

Now let us consider the work and influence of some other women, less dramatic perhaps, but vastly important.

Woman of Mercy

Clara Barton, founder of the American Red Cross, is one whose name comes to mind. Clara Barton had gone on a visit to Switzerland for a rest. There she first heard of the Red Cross Society which she promptly joined. Her rest took the form of strenuous relief work. In 1881, Miss Barton succeeded in establishing an American branch of the Red Cross and served as its president for many years. She had an amendment instituted which broadened the scope of the society's work to include not only war but also disasters. Her work of mercy carried her the length and breadth of this land to scenes of fires, floods and cyclones. Any and

(Continued on page 45)



Our Auxiliaries

The Auxiliary of Local Union 569 is the only one reporting this month. Come on, all you good press secretaries, we want to hear from you. Your letters are eagerly read every month, not only by your interested editor but by auxiliary members all over the country. So come on, ladies, take the old pen in hand and tell us what you're doing.

L. U. 569, San Diego, Calif., Stages Pot-Luck Luncheon

Mrs. Della Peterson invited the Ladies' Auxiliary to Electricians 569 to meet at her home on Thursday morning, March 10, for their regular pot-luck luncheon. In the afternoon, we played pinochle with prizes awarded for high and low scores. Mrs. Ethel Beasley assisted the hostess.

The lovely home of Mr. and Mrs. Dewey Taylor was the setting for the pot-luck dinner given for our husbands on Friday night, March 18. There was a large crowd, and everyone had a grand time. A pineapple cake and a set of coasters were the door prizes. The cake was won by Mrs. Al Guthrie, and the coasters by Joe Moorhead. After dinner, we played cards and Tripoli. Mrs. Thelma Ferguson and Mrs. Boots Collins were in charge of entertainment and prizes. Our next dinner will be the third Saturday in May.

We met at the home of Mrs. Loraine Parkman on Wednesday, March 23, to do some textile painting. These "get togethers" are lots of fun. Luncheon was served by the hostess at noon.

Our regular business meeting will be held on Tuesday night, March 29, at 8 p.m.

MRS. JEANETTE McCANN, P. S.

Another member of the Auxiliary of L. U. 569 has sent us the following poem with a bit of good advice for us all:

The Union Man

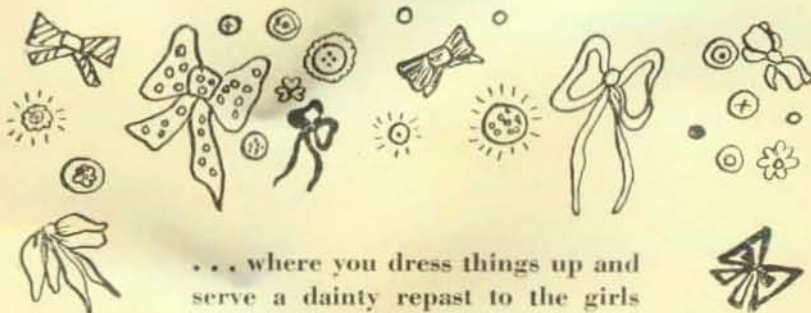
There is a man in our town, who is very union wise.
You can find the union label, in all the clothes he buys.
His barber is a union man, service station man is too.
He always reads the unfair list, and can give advice to you.
He attends all union meetings, is wise to all the dope.
But how about his family, are they union too? We hope!

MRS. JOE MOORHEAD,
Auxiliary of L. U. 569.

And here's a little item I can't resist passing on to you girls. Here's a local union that really thinks a lot of its auxiliary and comes right out and says so in black and white. Earl Robinson, press secretary of L. U. 116, Ft. Worth, Tex., writes:

"Great praise should be given our ladies' auxiliary for they have really been doing a good job entertaining the Brothers. Sometimes it is refreshments after our regular meetings, a box supper now and then, games or a dance, and as I haven't been able to report all their activities and what they have been doing for us, I think the ladies should appoint a press secretary and speak up for themselves."

"Buttons and Bows" Parties



... where you dress things up and serve a dainty repast to the girls

I'm calling this my "buttons and bows" column, but if you think it's about sewing or fashion notes, that's where you're wrong. It's a column on cookery—suggestions for those "buttons and bows" parties where you really dress things up and serve a dainty repast to the "girls."

Good old "ham on rye" or the beloved hamburgers and hot dogs are all okay for the gang—the Saturday night poker club, for example, but these suggestions are for the tea for the Ladies' Aid, or to introduce Mrs. Newcomer to the neighbors on the block, when you want anything to be just a little "special."

Heavenly Puffs

My favorite tea sandwich is not a sandwich at all, but a tiny cream puff filled with chicken or tuna salad, or cream cheese.

Here's the cream puff recipe:

$\frac{1}{2}$ cup sifted flour
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cup water
 $\frac{1}{4}$ cup butter
 $\frac{1}{8}$ teaspoon salt
2 eggs

Heat the water in a saucepan and add the butter. Bring to the boiling point and then add the sifted flour and salt. Cook and stir the batter until it leaves the sides of the pan and forms a stiff ball. Remove from the fire and cool a little. Then add the eggs one at a time, beating thoroughly.

Drop by half teaspoons on a greased cookie sheet and bake in a hot oven (400 degrees) for about 25 minutes, or until brown and firm. (Makes about 100 tiny puffs.)

When the little puffs are cool, slice through them and insert chilled filling.

My very favorite filling for these puffs is a tasty cream cheese spread. This is the easiest and the most economical to use. For 100 puffs, use a medium-sized package of Philadelphia

cream cheese. Grate into it a medium-sized onion. Season generously with salt and pepper and then thin to a soft spreading consistency with mayonnaise.

Your tea guests will enjoy these dainty cheese puffs I am sure.

The Wee Bonny Biscuit

Another favorite of mine for fancy teas and parties are tiny baking powder biscuits, cut with a very small cordial glass or small bottle top, one inch or less in diameter, and filled with tiny slices of ham, or spread with tasty Smithfield spread.

An easy and delicious deviation of this same variety of tea sandwich can be made by using canned buttermilk biscuits. Cut the biscuits in halves and spread generously with Smithfield spread mixed with a little butter. Fold over, pocketbook-roll style, and bake. Serve these hot. They are a delicious complement to any of the dainty cold tea sandwiches you may be serving.

Cheese Mallows

Another hot snack which is an old favorite of mine is the cracker to which a small slice of cheese and half a marshmallow have been added, and the whole toasted in a hot oven. This is a never-fail, easy-to-fix, which is always enjoyed.

Perhaps you do not wish to serve sandwiches and the like at your fancy party but are going to concentrate on little toothsome dainties in the sweet line.

For something different, go back to the basic cream puff recipe. Make your tiny puffs, only this time fill them with custard or whipped cream. Filled with chocolate custard they are delicious. Brownies cut into tiny squares and these wee cream puffs make quite a different and delicious repast to be served with your tea or hot chocolate or beverage of your choice.

Happy partying!

Participation Is the Key To Unionism's Success

L. U. 7, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.—Each and every member of Local No. 7 would be perfectly willing to equally share a million-dollar legacy with me, wouldn't he? Each one of us would be proud and willing to share in the acclaim if our local was selected as the outstanding unit in the I. B. E. W.

Well, Brothers, to share is to participate, or as Mr. Webster so ably expresses it—"To have or enjoy in common with others." My definition is—"To have qualities or characteristics in common." We participate in many activities of our daily life. There is our regular, everyday participation in the genial surroundings of our own home. Our wives and we share in every action of our marital status—the bringing up of our children to be good citizens. We share in their happiness and in their bumps and bruises.

There are two modes of participation foremost in my mind as I write this script: namely, participation in union matters and community participation.

Let us analyze the first. The members of Local No. 7 are duty bound to participate in all its functions. Among these, are our monthly meetings. Members ought to take it upon themselves to attend meetings as regularly as possible. To criticize and complain that the union is always made up of one type of clique is unfair, when there has been and will be an opportunity to the members for a change in officer personnel or directorship for the unsatisfied.

We should be faithful in attending meetings and other activities of the local. Remember that it represents only the men who are active in voicing their thoughts and ideas on matters of labor and working conditions. Remember also, meetings are for all the members to have their say, to discuss constructive suggestions that will aid your local in every way possible. Are you interested in these factors? Prove it by your attendance at the next meeting and all those that follow.

Important decisions are being made and will be made in the future at our meetings. We need your cooperation and participation. We in labor are in the same relative position as the race horse facing a series of hurdles. No sooner has one been cleared than another *bars the way*. More hurdles are being set up each and every day. Some are higher and more difficult than others.

The second participation in question is that of participation in our community life. Our members do a great deal outside their working hours in this type of participation at the present. But we should do even more. Men of our type are needed in the activities of our community, whatever they may be—Boy Scout work, fraternal organizations, community drives of all types, adult school activities, juvenile programs, are only a few suggestions as to what we might do.

As early as 1887 Samuel Gompers, then president of the A. F. of L., stated that it seemed to him that trade unions apart from their work of attending to the matters of wages, hours of labor and unjust labor conditions, should extend their thoughts and actions more largely to the sphere and affairs of community life and government.

Well, Brothers, our Assistant Business Manager Bill Bailey, who has done such a fine job for the past eight months, has

asked for assistance. "Bill" hasn't been feeling too well of late and consequently has tendered his resignation. He has taken off for the "deep South" and I mean the "deep, deep South, Suh!" Have a good rest, Bill, but come back soon. We need men of your caliber right on hand.

Our vice president, Tom Dignan, has been appointed to do the job until Business Manager Charlie Caffrey is well enough to come back on the job. Tom is a young energetic fellow who should go far as a representative of our local. He is well versed in the why's and wherefores of the conditions of the day and should do all right. I know the members of Local No. 7 will give him fine cooperation.

JOHN J. COLLINS, P. S.



Brothers, we want you to have your JOURNAL! When you have a change in address, please let us know. Be sure to include your old address and please don't forget to fill in L. U. and Card No. This information will be helpful in checking and keeping our records straight.

Name _____

L. U. _____

Card No. _____

NEW ADDRESS _____

(Zone No.) _____

OLD ADDRESS _____

Mail to: Editor, ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL, 1200 15th Street, N. W., Washington 5, D. C.

Local Lines

NEWS FROM THE LOCALS

California Unemployment Insurance Comes in Handy

L. U. 11, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.—It is a beautiful day—as usual here! It makes "warming the bench" at \$25 a week (California State Unemployment Insurance) a little easier for the considerable number of our members now so occupied.

For information of L. U. 3 and L. U. 654 we have in our present contract, provisions for a shorter work day. It has not been put into effect as renegotiation of the contract is imminent—and we hope—an increase in construction work.

Your 30-hour work week plan is worthy of our sincere support.

L. U. 11 with about 8,000 members is Los Angeles County wide and comprised of many fine units in addition to inside wiremen.

Sister members, we are happy to report, are attending meetings and taking an active interest in the local, in increasing numbers. They are principally workers from the young and energetic Fixture Workers Unit.

We are bringing our members closer together with more social activities at unit meetings. Unit 5 of Pasadena and Unit 3 of Santa Monica have had particularly successful social affairs. Unit 3's last "open house" was attended by practically all the contractors in their district, as guests.

L. U. 11 gives a fine annual Christmas party for the children. Standing room, maybe, for late arrivals. An amateur (but good) and professional stage show, then, candy, fruit and popcorn for the kiddies from Santa Claus in person with Business Manager George E. Ellicott presiding.

The Local Death Benefit Fund pays a full \$1,000 at any time after the day of joining. Established in 1942, all local members are eligible for it, whether or not eligible for the International Death Benefit. The cost from its inception to date has been less than 75 cents per month per member. This 75 cents has provided \$218,000 paid in death benefits, plus a reserve fund of over \$40,000 to provide immediate payment to future beneficiaries.

Optionally available to our members and their families is the Blue Cross Hospital and Health Insurance plan that has proven a great financial help to those participating members who need it.

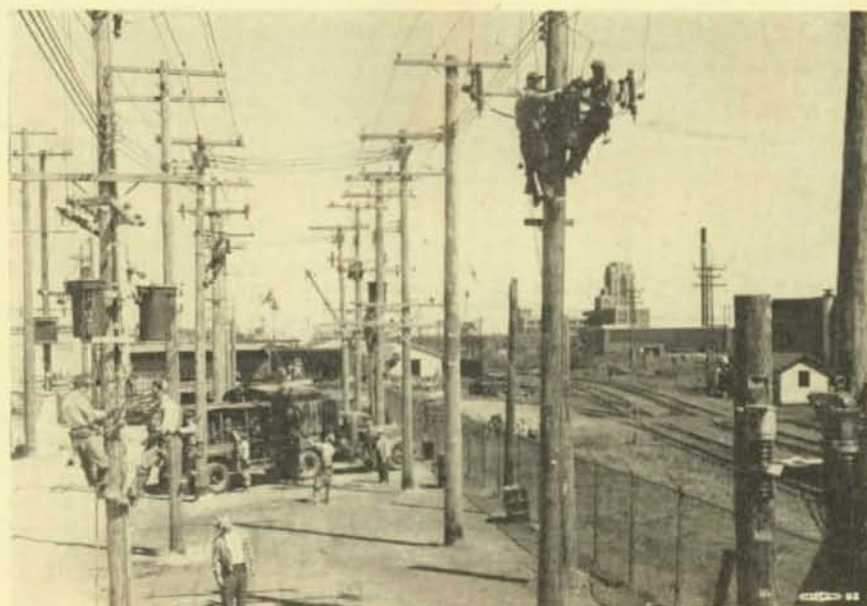
Our capable president, J. W. Gromme, submitted a change in L. U. By-Laws, that was heartily approved by a big majority of members, to conform with the new provisions of the International Constitution. L. U. officers shall be elected by a majority vote, providing "a run-off election between the two highest candidates."

Adoption by the I. B. E. W. and the

Apprentices and Instructors at the Detroit Edison Company



Standing, left to right: L. Plyler, G. Winner, W. Porter, E. Renner, J. Stratton, R. Downey; B. Tournear, R. Rowe, R. McDonald, A. Crachiola, W. Hall, R. Peake, J. Vennix and W. Kaiser. Kneeling, left to right: E. O'Neil, E. Szutkowski, J. Beaudett, instructor, R. Holland, driver, R. Pettibone, instructor and J. Dinning.



A scene at one of the company's training centers

local unions of this American way of voting has taken away from the N. A. M. and other union labor haters their most successful weapon of propaganda.

Our members and officers have accomplished so many fine things through the years, to list them would take volumes. The future holds many more plans beneficial to the Brotherhood.

L. U. 11 had many welcome visitors this month, including International Vice President Oscar Harbak, and Business Manager A. V. Johnson; Executive Board Member Fred H. Dabbert, both of L. U. 134 in the Windy City.

We want to congratulate the Worker

on its many fine new articles and features. We especially enjoy the views expressed by J. Scott Milne who was formerly our District International Vice President and we feel like he is one of our own.

Please, please, even if it hurts! Write your Congressman and Senators on T. H. repeal and for a National Health program.

CHAS. C. DAVIS, P. S.

Training Program Set Up by The Detroit Edison Company

L. U. 17, DETROIT, MICH.—I can think of no better time to begin a letter to "Local Lines" than on a paid holiday

honoring our first president. Time and effort have developed a great country in wealth and social progress since his day. Time and effort are still needed to insure the hard-won rights of labor in our day.

The ideals of organized labor are now accepted by the United Nations in the Declaration of Human Rights. Articles 22 to 25 proclaim the right to social security; to work under just conditions for just and favorable remuneration; to form and join trade unions; to rest and leisure and to a standard of living adequate for health and well-being of the worker and his family.

The 30 articles of the universal declaration have meaning as they afford a wider application of principles befitting an enlightened age. They indicate that we have profited by our many political, economic and social mistakes and are determined that we are not going back to a rugged individualism with license to exploit other men.

Work here in Local 17 has continued at a reasonably high level throughout the winter but has begun to drop off some. It is early, however, to tell just how much of it is political and how much due to a need for revamping the basic price structure.

A new apprentice training program is being carried on by the Detroit Edison Co., with which Local 17 has contractual relations. I. B. E. W. policy has been to cooperate on training programs with the industry so that there would be enough trained men available to carry on normal demands of work. During the war there was a shortage of journeymen linemen and Local 17 agreed to permit the up-grading of apprentices at the completion of three years instead of four, provided they were qualified to perform the duties of journeyman linemen.

Reemployment of returned veterans did not completely fill the need at the end

of the war and since there had been no new apprentice material available for several years, it became necessary to fit the program to the need. Early in 1947, the Detroit Edison Co., suggested a plan for training apprentices in a two-year period which was presented to A. J. Simpson, business manager of Local 17, for approval. A union committee was appointed to meet with management of the Overhead Lines Department to attempt to reconcile this plan with the established tenets of organized labor. The committee accepted the plan after assurance by the company that the apprentice ratio on the crews would not be exceeded and also that any apprentice upgraded under this program would be subject to final approval by the union's examining board. It is further understood that such a man is a probationary lineman until he has completed four years at line work on the Detroit Edison property and under the direct supervision of a construction foreman.

After the plan was accepted, it was then necessary for the company to make an appropriation of \$365,000 for the establishment of training centers, purchase of trucks and equipment and payment of salaries while the training program was being carried on.

Apprentices are trained in training centers under the supervision of instructors and review this training on line crews under supervision of crew foremen. A pattern of one month in the training center alternated with one month on the job is followed throughout the two-year period.

The training program involves five training centers. Instructors and their assistants are former linemen and members of Local 17. The poles, tools and equipment used at the centers simulate conditions as encountered in the field. It was necessary to relax the union working rules to permit apprentices to work in the training centers on high voltage at the end of six months. Individual instruction under a unified plan of training affords an opportunity for close observation of the progress of the trainee.

In March, 1948, 45 new apprentices were started and 45 apprentices already in training on the regular program were entered into the two-year program. In December, 1948, 25 additional apprentices were entered on the training program.

We thank Brother Jack Beaudett, instructor in charge of the Detroit Division training center for the details and the accompanying pictures.

ROBERT GUYOT, P. S.

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Commencement Plans Scheduled For Apprentices of L. U. 28

L. U. 28, BALTIMORE, MD.—On April 6, 1949, Local Union No. 28 will conduct the commencement ceremonies to mark the graduation of apprentices it has trained on the job and in their classrooms. It will be the largest and most impressive commencement exercises ever held by any local union.

The commencement plans are being arranged by Brother Carl G. Scholtz, business agent; Brother Ed Rost, president, and Brother Albert C. Hoffman (Whity), director of apprentice training.

The ceremonies will be held in the large Clifton Park High School auditorium with the members of all trade unions having apprentice training, invited to attend.

There will also be in attendance prominent local and national labor leaders, and members of the Board of Education. Plus all of this there will be stirring addresses by Carl Young from the Department of Education and William F. Patterson, director of the U. S. Bureau of Apprentice Training.

Also on April 6 and in the same auditorium there will be in Baltimore a representative of the I. B. E. W. to award certificates and gold pins to three members of Local Union No. 28 who have in their favor 50 years or more of continuous membership. These pioneer members of organized labor to be honored are Clifford L. Higgins with 50 years; Campbell Carter with 54 years, and last, but not least, Larkin J. Davis with 56 years.

It is my sincere hope that they will be around to witness my receiving of a 50-year pin.

Robert Ingersoll once wrote, "The place to be happy is here, the time to be happy is now, the way to be happy is to make others happy." The purpose of this thought is to warn you that the season for accidents and casualties is near at hand. So fellows, when you plan that weekend or vacation trip make sure your plans allow enough time to reach your destination and return. Let's not have any casualties on our list this summer. An accident caused by neglect or speeding or poor planning can make your vacation trip very unhappy. Let's not have that happen in our ranks. Let's do everything we can to make this summer a summer of fun. So keep in mind fellows, slow down while making that trip. In other words take time to be happy.

With nothing more to say for this month I will leave you with this thought to play with in your mind during your idle moments this summer, "Temptation rarely comes in working hours, it is in their leisure time that men are made or marred."

A. S. ANDERSON, P. S.

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Hollywood Union Gains Local Autonomy, Elects Officers

L. U. 40, HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.—After two years absence L. U. 40, Motion Picture Studio Electricians, Air-Conditioning Engineers and Sound Technicians, has returned to the fold of local autonomy.

Under the supervision of International Representative Amos Feely, a special election was held with the following results: Bert W. Thomas, business manager and recording secretary; Charles L. Thomas, president; Charles Miller, vice president; B. F. Fairbanks, treasurer; John Reinhart, financial secretary.

Executive Board members: Rollie Ball, Ted Kirkwood, Milt Perry, Frank Moore, Phil Braun and Glen Beer. Examining Board members: Milt Baker, William Morris, William Worthen, Richard Jones and Arthur Henning. The election committee, headed by Brother Ed Kupo, is to be commended for the efficient and workmanlike manner in which they performed their task.

The report of the election committee was accepted unanimously at the regular meeting of February 22, and was followed by the installation of new officers. A. K. Boeckmann, outgoing president, administered the oath of office, then turned the gavel and the meeting over to President-elect Charles Thomas.

At this time I would, on behalf of the

membership, like to extend a vote of thanks and appreciation to International Representative George Mulkey, our guiding hand for the past 18 months. Brother Mulkey devoted unsparingly of his time and energy to bring about a successful solution to the problems confronting us. Ably assisted by then acting, now elected business manager, Bert Thomas, a new high in labor relations has been attained throughout the motion picture industry. Many jurisdictional problems have been amicably settled, new contracts have been negotiated, and the local union has returned to its former position as an integral part of one of the largest industries in the world.

To cite just one example, the matter of severance pay is indicative of the progress that has been accomplished in the field of labor relations. For the first time, members of Local 40 who have been employed by any one of the 10 major studios for a period of one year, are eligible for two weeks' pay following a 90-day period of unemployment. Due to the recent cutbacks in studio employment, many of our members have been able to take advantage of this opportunity and draw their severance pay.

The matter of unemployment is by far the most serious problem facing this organization. In the cold light of statistics, the work opportunities for the future are anything but bright. In 1946, our peak year of employment, we had 470 members working in the motion picture industry. Today, with a membership increase of over 100, we have only 416 working, leaving close to 160 men unemployed. With over half of the independent studios closed, and most of the majors operating with greatly reduced help, it is clearly evident that 160 additional jobs will not be available in 1949. A small percentage of men are on seniority lists and can reasonably expect to return to their old jobs as soon as the studios begin their callbacks, but the maximum number that can be expected to return is 50 or 60 men. This still leaves 100 men out of work in an industry that can no longer support them. They present a problem that is very difficult to cope with. A local union is not an employment office, but acts as a clearing house to fill existing jobs. Under the noxious Taft-Hartley law even this function has been severely curtailed. When these jobs no longer exist there is nothing a local union can do to create employment. We certainly cannot force the studios to hire men, nor do we attempt in any manner to ease men in by feather-bedding practices. Feather-bedding exists only in the minds of unfair employers, who use it as an excuse to discredit unions generally and labor as a whole. Just what opportunity will present itself for these 100 men is questionable. We have, in the past, been helped most generously by our sister locals in California as regards clearing men for work. But now these locals are faced with unemployment problems and can no more put our local members to work than we can theirs. In short, we are bucking up against the same problem that the majority of industries must contend with. It is a Frankenstein monster of their own creation. During the war years the studios over-hired, so that men would be available for the many and various phases of work that had to be done. By over-hiring they were guaranteeing themselves an adequate labor pool. After the war there was still an

Buffalo Local Gives Party for Veterans at Trap and Field Club



Old timers of Local Union 41, Buffalo, N. Y., who were honored at a party given on February 19. Accompanying story from press secretary of the local describes the successful event.

employment spurt in which industry attempted to maintain the pace of the previous four years. But the old balance of supply and demand has again been reached. The motion picture industry is stabilizing itself to its prewar mode of operations and the most expendable item, the working man, having served his purpose, is being graciously ousted from the picture. The worst part of all is the sad realization that there is nothing we can do about it.

Around the lots: Congratulations to Brother Harold Fromer on the fine production job he has just completed, an eight-pound apprentice answering to the name of Dek.

Newly appointed delegates to the Central Labor Council are Don Cornwall and Al Cuesta, replacing Pat Halpin and Milt Keener.

LaVerne Birkel has returned to his post at technicolor following a siege of sickness.

Bob Simison of Warners and N. Lee "Pop" Stary of Paramount are still out of circulation. Al Peck of Universal is on the road back following a serious sickness. Three blood transfusions were necessary, but Al is now resting at home and recovering. Jack Dempsey of Enterprise is still on the sick list and making very slow progress.

The local union was saddened by the unexpected passing of Henry "Hank" Thompson, formerly of MGM. Hank was an old-timer who had just recently gone on pension.

A vote of thanks is certainly over due to the three members of the auditing committee, Chairman Ted Kirkwood, Glen Beer and Rodney Doremus. They have been conscientiously performing this necessary task for the past year, and have turned in a very creditable job.

Business Manager Bert Thomas attended the State Association Apprenticeship Committee meeting in Fresno on March 19. This was the first attempt at a coordinated meeting between labor and management as represented by the Electrical Contractors and union officials. J. E. McDonald of Local Union No. 11 presented and explained a complete chart on the method of handling apprentices from the time of application to graduation. This was very thorough and complete, and represented the work of several Brothers interested in apprentice training over the past 10 years or more. After a complete explanation by Brother McDonald of this method, it was recommended by all present for adoption. In closing I would like to quote from the letter which Business Manager Bert Thomas recently sent to the membership. "If at any time you feel that things are not going to your liking and have a suggestion to make, or wish to appear before the board and discuss matters, I will be very happy to arrange for such a meeting. I am sure the board members will welcome your advice or constructive criticism, and in this manner I am sure we will all benefit far more than by your getting together with one or more members and airing your grievances . . . with nothing constructive accomplished but only a feeling of discontent created that can only eventually hurt all of us." This is the policy of your Executive Board and your business manager. You and you alone elected them, and it is up to you to support them. In the final analysis, the future of the local union rests in your hands . . . for it is their duty to carry out your wishes to the best of their ability . . . which is exactly what they are doing.

GEORGE LYNCH, P. S.

Buffalo Local Gives Party For Its Veteran Members

L. U. 41, BUFFALO, N. Y.—Local 41 is proud of its fine membership, and exceedingly proud of the 37 members with continuous good standing of 35 years and over, and of our 14 pensioned members, in fact so proud, that we honored them by giving an Old-Timers' Party at the Buffalo Trap and Field Club on February 19, 1949.

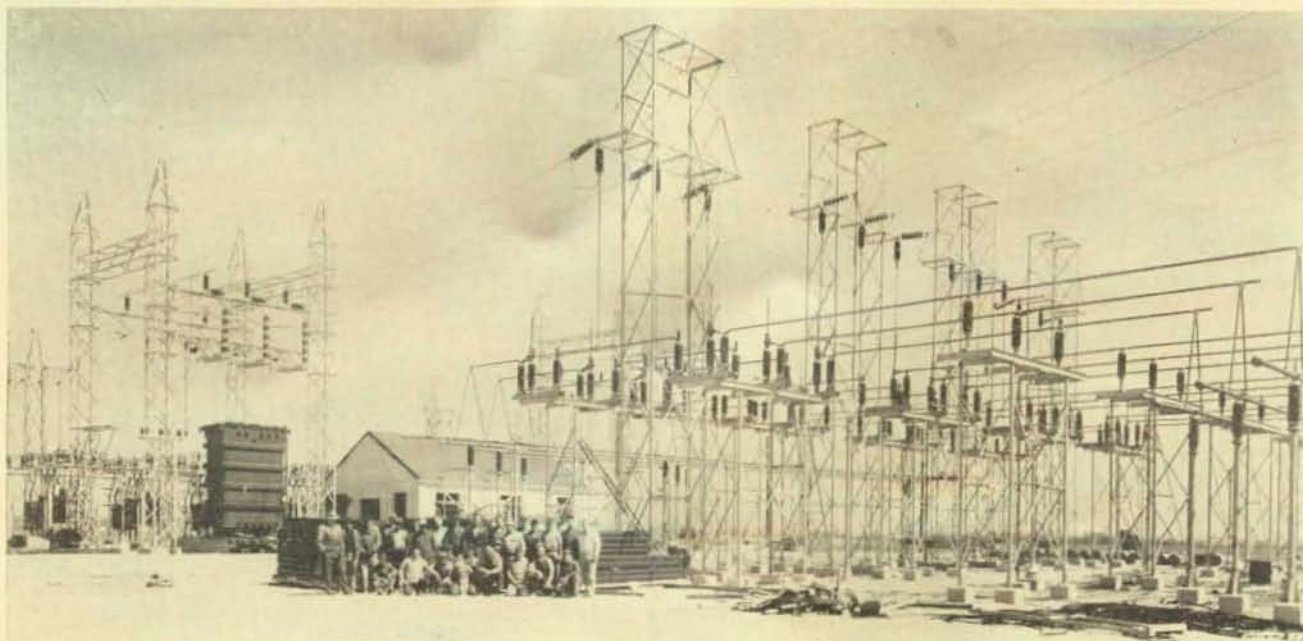
Under the able chairmanship of Brother William P. Fisher, and all of Local 41's officers who acted as a committee, this event was a success and will linger in the memories of our membership for a long time.

To the 37 members who are actively engaged in the electrical business and of the 14 members on pension, Local 41 presented one 45-year badge of honor lapel button, seven 40-year badges of honor, and 36 35-year badges of honor.

Local 41 had the pleasure of having among us to assist us in honoring the old-timers, Brother John Downs, business manager of Local Union No. 86, of Rochester, N. Y., and a number of Local 86's officers, also Brother Harry Jordan and a group of his officers from Local Union 237, of Niagara Falls, N. Y. By these means we thank them for being with us.

The highlight of the occasion was when Brother William Mary who now is on pension and who is a past president and past business manager of Local Union No. 41, narrated the experiences he went through as did some of the men we honored that night, and he brought home very forcibly, to the younger members the hardships, tribulations and some of the victories Local 41 has gone through in the 51 years of its existence. The entire membership thanks Brother Mary for a job well done.

New Switch Station at Dallas and Brothers Who Wired It



The new 10,000 K.V.A. automatic switch station shown above recently was completed by members of L. U. No. 59, Dallas, Tex. The I. B. E. W. members who started this job December 31, 1948, were employed by the Hengy Electric Company of Dallas. More than 100 members of L. U. 59 are employed by the Hengy Company on new construction for the Ebasco Company and the Dallas Power and Light Company. Business Manager Frank Graham says the outlook for the future is good, since several similar automatic switch stations are planned as well as a new generating plant in East Dallas. Members of L. U. 59 who did the job are pictured below. Front row, left to right: Brothers Frank Graham, business manager of L. U. 59; Rawlinson, foreman; Irvin, superintendent; Roberts; Allen; Meserole; Lloyd; Sledge; Cantley; Parker, foreman; Raines; Bethune; James; and Henley. Back row, left to right: Brothers Wadsworth, Long, Lovett, Adkins, Turk, Tyree, Blessingame, Thompson, Terry, Davis, Whitman and Dixon.



Well, of course, we had a very fine dinner and some extra fine entertainment which was arranged by all of our officers and to them the entire membership expresses sincere thanks for a very pleasant evening.

JAMES T. LOPUS, B. M.

Says Relations with NECA in Detroit Have Been "Too Good"

L. U. 58, DETROIT, MICH.—There is an old saying usually attributed to the natives of the Bronx: "Too good is no good."

The implication is that continually successful performance in any one line of endeavor eventually comes to be taken as a matter of course; and the onlooker soon develops an attitude of boredom and disinterest toward the performer and his act.

A ball team which continuously wins all the games soon finds itself playing to half-empty stands because the result of the game has become a foregone conclusion.

Knowing this, the smart slack-rope artist always arranges to fumble the act once in a while. This impresses the audience that what he is doing is by no means an easy feat; and upon his second or third "attempt" which is "successful," he usually brings down the house.

Our labor relations record with the Detroit chapter, N. E. C. A. likewise has been almost too good. A continuous period of some 30 years without any serious interruption of service has apparently come to the point of the yawn and a take-us-for-granted attitude. A smart wife would take a trip to mother's and let the cocksure lord of the manor stew his own eggs for a while.

Your press secretary accepts his own full share of the responsibility for his acquiescence a year ago in recommending the acceptance of a wage scale, which, in the light of 1948 costs of living, has been seriously inadequate to meet 1948 bills on a 40-hour per week basis. But in fairness it must be said that at that time it was the deliberate and honest consideration of most, if not all of us.

Any cheap politician can tell you now what should have been done then. What we want *now* is not only foresight, and deliberate and mature judgment of our actions during April and May of 1949, but a new collective and united determination to not encourage further the silent contempt the Detroit chapter N. E. C. A. has developed toward this labor union No. 58, whose specialty act of co-operation with the contractors has apparently been too good for too long.

LEONARD SMITH, P. S.

New Responsibilities of Labor Challenge Leaders

L. U. 68, DENVER, COLO.—The growing responsibilities of organized labor have brought a wholesome type of revolution in union leadership. The nature of our responsibilities has not changed since the beginning. It is perhaps not to our credit that some of these responsibilities were sublimated to the seemingly more urgent tasks of improving our own lot.

The accent was placed upon extending membership and the struggles for wages and working conditions suited to the dignity of the labor. Yesterday's union leaders were educated primarily in that philosophy and for those ends. Of necessity they were too engrossed with the battle for rights to prepare either themselves or their fellow members for the contest of citizenship.

Again, the concept of leadership in organized labor has not changed, but the qualities of such leadership in today's socio-economy have revolutionized the responsibilities of positions of trust in the local union.

Where not long ago the tasks of business management were of necessity confined to organization work, securing of jobs and contracts and aiding in the settlement of disputes, the scope of business management today is as broad as the whole culture of citizenship. The business manager today performs a dual role. He must act as businessman and as a civic leader.

His "business" activities encompass all

of the old responsibilities with new accent upon such obligations as: public relations, educational planning, personnel counseling and economic analysis.

As a civic leader he has vastly increased obligations for lending the strength of his organization to progressive activities of the community and for molding the ideals of organized labor and of good citizenship into one pattern.

The labor leader is no superman—rather he is a good businessman. He does not attempt to know or do all. Rather, like his counterpart in business or industrial management, he knows what should be done, how it should be done and how to organize the resources and facilities for getting it done.

Unlike the manager of big or little business, the union leader cannot give direction by the authority of command over a payroll. His task is even more exacting. He must accomplish his well-defined purposes by securing the support and cooperation of others through example, leadership and faith in his capacity.

The goals of organized labor can no longer be achieved through the voice of one leader commanding the votes of hundreds or thousands . . . rather by the individual voices of hundreds or thousands of strong and well-informed members.

GLEN GILBERT, P. S.

Jake and Art Take Close Look at World Politics

L. U. 79, SYRACUSE, N. Y.—I do not want to bore you, but if you are bothered with insomnia this letter may help put you to sleep.

There were some of us sitting around the switchboard operator's desk one noon hour, each bent on showing off our knowledge of world affairs. There was open discussion on everything from President Truman's sobing at Drew Pearson, to why our local union doesn't tick better than it should.

"It's a heck of a note," says Jake, one of the electricians, throwing down the morning paper, "when the President of this country goes and blows his top like he did. He should be more dignified." "How are you going to keep dignified," asked Art, the cablesplicer, "when these newspaper columnists get too blamed serious about the freedom of the press. I don't blame Truman for blowing his top—if it had been me I would give him a kick in the pants for good measure."

"So what," says Tim, another electrician, "God pity the country if you were President." "Oh yea!" says Art, "Oh yea!" says Tim. "Well now we got that settled," says Phil, the operator, "what do you think of this socialized medical care, or whatever you call it?" "Well," says Jake, "naturally I'm for it. You see, the very rich can afford medical care, the very poor get it for nothing, but guys like you and me, well, if sickness hits us or our families for any great length of time, we're sunk." "Yes," says Phil, "but the way I hear it, it's going to cost a lot of dough and that means taxes. Who the heck can stand up under any more taxes?" "In my opinion," says Tim, "that's a lot of A. M. A. propaganda to scare you." "Yea," says Jake, "now take out where I live, it's about three miles out, and if I have to call a doctor he soaks me about \$7, stays about 10 minutes and hands me a prescription that is going to cost me about \$3 more.

How many calls do you think I can take at that rate. Of course, I'll grant you the doctor's trade cost him a lot to learn." Jake continues, "And he doesn't buy his tools in a hardware store. They cost him plenty, but we pay all that back to him in sick calls over a few years."

"Speaking of propaganda," says Art, "those anti-labor guys sure learned how from Hitler and the Commies—the only difference is these two screamed imperialists and warmongers, while the anti-laborists scream Communists and goons. They do not miss any chance to twist any item of news to look bad for organized labor either," he continued.

"Yes," says Jake, "and they keep on screaming it day in and day out until people's minds absorb it as actual fact, just as Hitler did with his people."

"I see where Churchill is over here again," says Tim. "I don't know what he wants this time, but every time he comes over here, our boys have to go over there and pull chestnuts out of the fire for Merry Old England," says Phil. "Well, I don't like war, and I hope to heck we can out freeze the Commies in the cold war, but just the same we democratic countries have all got to stick together," says Art.

"By the way," continues Art, "I hear we're going to elect new officers in the local union soon." "They will," says Tim, "and I suppose you will make yourself imperceptible by your absence as usual." "Aw, I get tired going down there to listen to all those gripes and harping. Anyway, I haven't any kick. I get as much as anybody on my job," says Art. "Sure, sure," says Phil, "but did it ever occur to you that these guys who gripe and harp are not getting as much as anybody, and that we are, or should be one for all and all for one. Also what happens to them and their jobs could just as easily happen to you."

"Yea," says Jake, "and don't you care who heads your local, takes in your money, and what it's spent for?" "Naw," says Art, "the local's doing all right, our secretaries are honest, and Jimmy is a heck of a good fellow; always has a good word for everybody." "I won't argue with you there," says Phil. "Sure, he has built up the local in membership and finances but what good is the money to us if we don't go to meetings and vote how much to spend and whether it goes where it will do the most good. Also just being a good fellow isn't everything, a good president has got to have something top of the ears besides hair." "Yes," says Tim, "Jimmy is a good organizer. The only trouble is the more experienced members don't get to the meetings very often and he hasn't got all the good men he needs to back up the things he wants to put through. There is no incentive for good men to take office because you guys don't take an interest in your local and come to meetings," continued Tim. "Well, I would go oftener," says Jake, "only mamma doesn't like being left alone." "She likes listening to you snore in the big chair better, I suppose," says Phil. "O. K., O. K.," says Jake, "I'm getting old, so what!" "Flower assessments," says Art.

Pleasant dreams.

FRED KING, P. S.

Dayton Local Honors Its Veterans at Dinner-Dance

L. U. 82, DAYTON, OHIO—Fifty officials and members of Local No. 82 who have

Dayton Veterans Honored at Ceremony Given by the Local



A dinner dance recently was given at the Miami Hotel, Dayton, Ohio, by Local Union No. 82 in honor of the above group of 25-year members. Fifty officials and members of local were present.

25 or more years of continuous membership in the organization, were honored recently with a dinner-dance in the main ballroom of the Miami Hotel, where each was presented with a gold membership pin.

This was the first such event for the members of Local No. 82, but it is reported that in less than five years there will be that many more members entitled to 25-year membership pins. The electricians are among the pioneers in the organized labor movement in Dayton and Montgomery County and Local No. 82 has a membership which has stood solidly together over a long period of years.

The members, their wives and guests in attendance at Saturday night's dinner-dance totaled approximately 500 persons. Music for dancing was provided by Karl Taylor's orchestra and other entertainment of the evening, which included a floor show, was also furnished by Karl Taylor.

The electrical contractors and their wives were guests of the unionists. Principal speaker of the evening was Frank Elardo, secretary of the Electrical Contractors Association of Montgomery County. Other speakers were Local No. 82 President Russell Glatfelter and Business Manager John E. Breidenbach.

Gordon Freeman, IBEW International Vice President, who lives in Cincinnati and is in charge of this district for the IBEW-AFL, was invited but sent his regrets that he was prevented from attending due to a similar celebration at Cincinnati.

Other guests included George E. Weigold, manager of the Dayton Unemployment Office; Oliver W. Long, real estate dealer and member of the Dayton Civil Service Commission; and Jack M. Werst, Dayton diamond merchant.

Members of the executive board of Local No. 82, all of whom were awarded gold pins for having more than 25 years membership in the union, were: Russell Glatfelter, president; Ray Linville, vice president; Jack W. Howell, recording secretary; A. J. Wietholter, treasurer; Robert B. Brown, financial secretary;

Frank Meyers, L. H. Morgan, and C. W. Neutzenholzer, trustees; and John E. Breidenbach, business manager.

Other members of the Local who received gold membership pins were: Robt. Akins, Charles Bader, Harry Blatz, C. W. Boehringer, A. J. Broadrup, Richard W. Brown, Joe Clevenger, B. L. Degler, E. R. Dice, F. D. Fadley, Peter N. Forschner, John F. Greger, Henry Gross, H. J. Haller, O. H. Halley, J. H. Hampel, Sr., O. L. Jennings, Joe Keferl, O. Loos, H. McCrum, F. Manley, Joe Manley, Al Mayer, Peter Moore, Ed. Nolt, P. N. Pequignot, Elmer Poock, E. Puterbaugh, Joe Schmid, C. Schramm, Irvin Smales, Guy Supenger, C. H. Thobe, Jos. Toht, William J. Traynor, Sr., L. Ulrick, George Weiss, Sr., William Williamson, Russell Worley, Karl J. Yost, and Henry F. Zeigler.

J. W. HOWELL, Asst. B. M.

Electrical Inspection Law Is Voted by State of Georgia

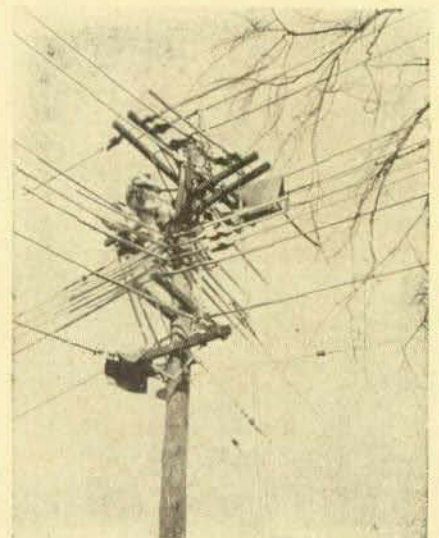
L. U. 84, ATLANTA, GA.—The only legislative acts sponsored by labor to be passed by the late session of the Georgia Legislature were proposed and carried successfully through by the Georgia Electrical Workers Association. One of great importance concerned improved benefits in the Georgia Workmen's Compensation Law. The other concerned the I. B. E. W. more directly. It calls for a State Electrical Inspection law. Electrical installations in public and industrial buildings must conform to the National Electrical Code as a minimum requirement. The law, however, does not supersede municipalities or counties with more rigid requirements than the code.

The Georgia Electrical Workers Association of which L. U. 84 is a charter member, has been trying since it was formed about four years ago to have this vital law passed.

Although unable to have it enacted as a separate bill, it was passed as an amendment to a new safety law, which serves the purpose anyway.

L. U. 84 is currently negotiating a new

contract. The Negotiating Committee, composed of Fred Grimes, president, A. G. Kennedy, financial secretary and business manager, John Mann, W. C. Bowman, and representatives from L. U. 780, Columbus, 896, Macon, 822, Athens, 847,



Rome, and 923, Augusta are meeting with opposition, but it is felt certain a good contract will be obtained with a suitable increase in pay.

Enclosed is photo of pole with arc circuit, primaries, secondaries, and railway feeder properly covered up. Quite a bit of difference from 20 years ago. Bro. T. D. Morton is on the left and T. E. Bell is on the right, partially concealed.

J. C. ESKEW, P. S.

Firm Demonstrates Method Of Installing Products

L. U. 116, FORT WORTH, TEX.—Here we are again from out where the West begins. It seems that everything begins in Cow-Town. If you are going to fly around the world you begin here.

I am sure everyone enjoyed the special meeting on March 11, to see the exhibits of the Crouse-Hinds Co., and the demonstration of the correct method of installing their products in accordance with the National Electrical Code.

Representatives of Crouse-Hinds Co., conducting this meeting were Guy G. Griffin, divisional sales manager of Houston, Tex.; E. N. Jollif, regional sales manager of Dallas, Tex., and John E. Metzenthin, sales engineer, also of Dallas.

Others than our members attending this meeting were William M. Randolph, representative of Wyatt C. Hedrick, architects; M. D. Darrah, chief electrical inspector for the City of Dallas; E. L. Copeland, Graybar Electrical Co.; W. C. Bryant, Wortham Electric Co.; C. W. Schryoc, Ewell Electric Co., and M. T. Dorsett, representative of N. E. C. A.

A contract committee was appointed at our regular meeting March 15, for the purpose of negotiating a new contract with the Electrical Contractors. The committeemen are Brothers J. E. McGee, chairman, G. H. Burt and David McNaughton. We hope to have a few very important changes made in our new contract.

Great praise should be given our Ladies' Auxiliary, for they have really been doing a good job entertaining the Brothers. Sometime it is refreshments after our regular meetings, a box supper now and then, games or a dance and as I haven't been able to report all their activities and what they have been doing for us, I think the ladies should appoint a press secretary and speak up for themselves.

Since Brother Rufner has told almost everyone he has seen and those at recent meetings about me and the radio, you will find an explanation in "Short Circuits" of this issue, that is if the editor will be kind enough to publish it.

EARL ROBINSON, P. S.

(EDITOR'S NOTE: Sorry! Will insert in later issue.)

Kansas City Electrical Show Reported as Big Success

L. U. 124, KANSAS CITY, MO.—We've got a lot to tell you about Kansas City doings, but the JOURNAL deadline is almighty close, so we'll cut it short. First, about the show put on at the Muni Auditorium by the electrical industry of Greater Kansas City. Brothers, it was some show and worth anybody's six bits! It took a lot of pushing and shoving to see all the exhibits in two visits. There was everything electrical. We mean everything! Of course our interest centered in the booth of L. U. 124. You didn't have to ask where it was, you looked for the biggest crowd of sightseers. The boys had rigged a big board with a house outlined and wired with miniature bulbs. It had two main line switches: one, an old style two-wire, the other a new 3-wire switch with a volt meter cut in to show difference in efficiencies. But what drew the crowd was our eight apprentices taking turns at the microphone explaining and demonstrating the advantages of good wiring. Those boys really know their stuff and they were putting it out in a clear and convincing manner. The only ones we happened to hear were Glen Meyris, Glen Filbert and Warren Bott's boy, but we were told that the others were equally good. You could see they had the home owners and home builders interested from the flood of questions.

Clyde Tarleton stayed on the job to answer questions and believe us, Clyde knows all the answers! In the booth itself, Don Murphy, regional director of apprenticeship training, Department of Labor, did the explaining for that branch. Business Manager Wetzig and Assistant Business Manager Andy Harvey acted as greeters to the trade. The officers and members of L. U. 124 feel that the time and expense involved was well worth the effort. President Henry Brunke is in favor of sparing no expense to put the case of organized electrical workers before the public in this city.

This local was organized as a wiremen's group, but as time goes on new branches spring into being as the field broadens; but the main body continues to be predominantly a construction organization so that sometimes the needs of the lower paid groups are not too well known. Business Manager Wetzig has always stressed the need for cohesion and understanding within the local. Just now, Assistant Business Manager Andy Harvey is making a determined effort to bring the problems of the outer groups into the consciousness of the parent body—the armature winders, the fixture makers, the sign men and tube benders, and a half dozen other groups. The sign men, by the way, are in a fair way to get \$2 per hour for the neon service men.

We've some more notes here but, like we told you, the JOURNAL deadline is almighty close!

MARSHALL LEAVITT, P. S.

Safety Training Has Vital Role for Philadelphia Local

L. U. 126, PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Just a few lines to say that Local Union No. 126 is still on the map. We are going along just fine and K. K. Hill has an assistant at present to help him cover our territory, and it is none other than our good friend and brother, Whitey Tattman. We wish lots of success to both Brothers.

As two months of this year have gone already we hope that no crew has broken its safety record. Keep up the good work. We have in our agreement the following clause: "All men shall have at least two hours safety training each 60 days, on all projects, on the employers' time."

Are you having your training? Or are you just letting it slip by? We on Barbadoes Island, Norristown, Pa., are having ours. The general foreman, Brother Howard (Hoppi) Grabert sees that we have this training and wants all his men to live up to it.

Here is a poem I just ran across by Al T. Williams:

DO YOU JUST BELONG?

Are you an active member, the kind that would be missed,
Or are you just contented that your name is on the list?
Do you attend the meetings and mingle with the crowd,
Or do you go out with the gang and crab both long and loud?
Do you take an active part to help the union along,
Or are you satisfied to be the kind that just belong?
Do you ever go to visit a member that is sick,
Or leave the work for just a few, and talk about the clique?

There's quite a program scheduled that means success if done,
And it can be accomplished with the help of every one.

So attend the meetings regularly and help with hand and heart;
Don't be just a member, but take an active part.

Think this over, member: Are we right or are we wrong?
Are you an active member, or do you just belong?

J. SAM LOCKARD, P. S.

Atlantic City Scribe Has No Liking for Commercials

L. U. 211, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Contrary to general opinion, quite a few of the Brothers of Local No. 211 have offered me FIVE, so I guess I have made good as P. S. I will grant you that it hasn't been entirely the happenings electrically of Local No. 211, but then again when yours truly is working out of his locality, he is not able to quote accordingly. It amuses me sometimes to sit here in my room with the radio blaring away, especially at Christmas time, you heard them playing all night long "Silent Night." Now one will hear a commercial like this come over the air: "Good evening, ladies and gentlemen! This is Station DOPE broadcasting from the men's lounge of the Hotel Broad Bent, Atlantic City, N. J. For our first program, we bring you DuBarry's Dangerous Temptation. Don't take any substitutes. When you get to the corner drug store, insist on DuBarry's Dangerous Temptation. Just ask for DDT." Then the next thing you know, you hear another commercial while trying to think what you want to write, and it goes like this: "And remember, men, don't forget to try Scrapo Shaving Cream. Scrapo removes the chief difficulty of your shaving—your face! No brush, no rub in, no lather. We guarantee our product, not for a day, not for a month, not for a year—in fact, we don't guarantee it at all." I could go on and on with this, but would prefer getting back to what I am supposed to write about.

My better half just called to my attention an article she was reading, and upon reading same, I will attempt to give you a few briefs in regard to what it is all about.

It is particularly discouraging for one to learn upon reading an article in the *Woman's Home Companion*, by Edith M. Stern, that child labor has returned to the richest country in the world. The article is under this title, "Have We Given Up On Child Labor?" Relaxations of child labor restrictions, forced upon us in our desperate effort to prepare for war, and supposed to have expired in 1945, have been extended. Federal appropriations for the enforcement of them have been cut 60 per cent, says Miss Stern. Are we reluctant to investigate this condition? We must not forget to look at the underside of a postwar boom, with its fantastic profits for the few, and its merciless grind on the many who have no option except to sacrifice the immature members of their families in the grim struggle against the outrageous costs of living. Just the other day, I heard of several big industries being offered big buildings further south, and assuring the manufacturers much lower labor costs to manufacture the

same articles. In all probability, in some cases child labor. This condition should be looked into and corrected immediately.

At the time I started this article for the May issue, it was early in February, and I would like to say that we have had some funny weather here in Atlantic City. Thunder showers in February—I do not believe that is a good omen. By the way, what has happened to the groundhog? He saw his shadow on February 2 and ran away from six more weeks of winter. Perhaps as this is being written here in February, we can still get the bad weather when the weather man balances his books. We shall see. The robins are around, and the flowering plants all have big fat buds on, and are about a month ahead of schedule, which will be surely flirting with sudden death should a cold spell come on. I suppose there is little to complain about, except by those who sell fuel, and snow shovels, and long underwear.

So, I am now trying to finish this article here on March 19, to meet the deadline. When after writing the above article about the weather, it snowed the next day, and good. It has snowed several times since but, all in all, we had a mild winter.

I am proud to report at this point, through THE ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL, that Milton Knable, who was a member of Local 211, and is now pensioned, and is a mere young man 74 years young, and his wife, who is 68 years young, just celebrated being married 50 years. I have had the pleasure of meeting Mrs. Knable, and she is a grand lady. I have also worked side by side with Milt, even in his later years at the electrical trade, and many of the dear Brothers of Local 211 will tell you to this day that he could still work the ears off of quite a few of the younger members. The entire membership of Local 211 wish me to convey to you and your wife congratulations, and may you both have many more years of wedded bliss.

Would like to say in closing that as a timely hint—MEMBERSHIP IN ANY ORGANIZATION REQUIRES EVERYONE TO ASSUME ITS RESPONSIBILITIES, AS WELL AS TO SHARE ITS SUCCESSES.

In conclusion, like Hannah said to her paw—I want a quiet wedding. So the old man put a silencer on the shotgun! And so I end another article for the JOURNAL.

BAET "CURLEY" MAISCH, P. S.

Press Secretary Takes Pride in Monthly Job

L. U. 212, CINCINNATI, OHIO—You know that whenever I sit down and assemble all my notes of the past month, so that I can talk about the different happenings here and around this great city of Cincinnati, I feel privileged to be the correspondent of Local 212, one of the best locals in our great I. B. E. W. I always feel a little bit of exalted pride that we in the trade union ranks have the right to appoint a man and tell him to sit down and write about his union and its members, their families. I may have a different idea of the pleasure that some writers get, but I wonder how many readers realize how good it makes a press secretary feel to have a few members thank him for his feeble efforts at journalism? I know from reading the entire

JOURNAL how much time is put into making our "New Look" JOURNAL the top notch magazine that J. Scott has really made it today.

Now here around Cincinnati, we are staying fairly busy and we all hope our work can and will hold up for quite a while so that all of our boys who wish to, can work as steadily as they please. Every once in a while I feel I must say a good word for our ever-busy business manager, Harry Williams, who is ever and anon on his toes for each and every member of Local Union No. 212, always.

Now for a sporting event, I suppose each and every local union around the Middle West is all pepped up about the I. B. E. W. great annual bowling tournaments to be held in Chicago the last of April and the first of May. While I haven't been either to Detroit or St. Louis in 1947 or 1948, I have been told by my Brother members that the bowling tournaments are fine for good sportsmanship and for good Brotherhood and fraternalism. I know my own local union will send a delegation of good bowlers and a real gang of rooters one of which will be your humble writer.

On our local sick list we have quite a few ailing members at this writing. Our sick boys are as follows: Gerald McCarthy, Richard Hayes, John Cox, George Schwoepfer, Sr., R. E. Carroll, Harold Bertke, Herman Baade, Samuel Keller, Charles Sweeney, Myron Hurney and George Huber, Sr. Hope all of you boys soon will be well and up and around again.

And here is an item which I am very, very proud to be able to write about. During the month of April, 12 members of our apprentice training class finished their schooling and are entitled to a certificate of completion. The graduates are to be honored at a dinner to be given in their honor on Wednesday, April 20, at the Gibson Hotel. Following are the list of young men whom we of Local 212 are proud to say have finished their apprentice training: E. W. Anderson, William Drockelman, Charles Blanchard, James Gerke, William Dempster, Charles Kleier, Jr., Harold Murray, Don Pape, Emil Lohner, Robert Jentzen and William Thinnies.

The following four members were picked as the best pupils in their individual classes by their teachers:

A. L. Guthrie, selected by Mr. Herrick; C. Kleier, Jr., selected by Mr. Westermeyer; E. Anderson, selected by Mr. Kolks, and C. Blanchard, selected by Mr. Gartner.

The above mentioned four leading pupils

Notice

When local unions issue Withdrawal Cards, we request that both sections of the card be given to the member.

The member must then sign the International Office section and forward it to the I. O. with his dues.

The member's portion is to be retained by him until he returns to the local.

Dues for beneficial members on Withdrawal Card, are \$3.10 per month. For over-age members, \$1.90 per month.

will be awarded a prize of some kind at the dinner. Now this apprentice school and this graduation dinner were very successfully handled by Brother W. E. Boolman for the local union, very ably assisted by William Cullen and Jack O'Connell for our contractors association. For the union, I take this opportunity to thank the above three gentlemen for their splendid efforts for the school and hope that next school season we will have their very good assistance again. And to the boys who have graduated, may I say, speaking for the local union, we offer you our very best wishes for a prosperous future with our local union. I also would like to add my personal congratulations also. And now that school is over, may I suggest that your officers and Brothers would welcome each and every one of you personally if you can and will arrange to attend one of your local union meetings on either the first or third Monday of each month.

I guess that is about all for this time, so once again it is au revoir.

212's News Hound,

E. M. SCHMITT, P. S.

Canadian City Has Version Of the Taft-Hartley Law

L. U. 230, VICTORIA, B. C., CAN.—Although we have not appeared in print for sometime, it cannot be said that we have been asleep at the switch. The involved processes of negotiations required by our B. C. edition of the Taft-Hartley Act make it impossible to negotiate agreements with the speed of former days. The difficulty of finding an employer who is hidden behind one of the 76 sections of our Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act has to be experienced to be believed.

We have been fairly successful, however, in our two public utility, two shipyards and three city light agreements, and the 25c per hour raise obtained for the wiremen, while expensive, was worth the cost. Once the Canadian Collieries powerhouse agreement is signed, it will be time to start the round of negotiations all over again, in the never-ending effort to retrieve part of the losses caused by increased living costs during the past 12 months.

The refusal of the American trade unionist to face up to the problem of "booms and busts," of wages that never meet the cost of living, and of jobs that peter out, leaving the workman stranded, has always been a source of wonder to the writer.

In spite of all protestations to the contrary, labor power is still a commodity, the price of which fluctuates according to the condition of the labor market. Other perishable commodities are carefully stored to await a rise in prices, labor power has to shift for itself when the labor market fails.

December saw an interesting conference of A. F. of L. unions in this province to discuss amendments to present labor legislation. Chief target for criticism was our I. C. and A. act, "Labor's Bill of Rights," so called by its champions.

The conference wanted to amend everything in the act, except the title, and were insistent that this be done at the present session of the legislature. The session will end March 24, but no action has been taken on the act, in spite of representations to the government made by three separate central labor bodies.

Promises of political reprisals were

Brothers Attend Dedication of New Wichita Local Offices



Members of Local Union No. 271, Wichita, Kans., gathered for dedication ceremonies held for new offices of the local.

made by some of the delegates if the government failed to heed labor's requests. We shall have a general election shortly, the results of which will indicate whether the unions remembered their promises of political action or were dazzled by a \$90,000,000 budget for social services and public works.

Later in the year all Canada will be in the throes of a general election. The C. C. L. unions have declared a national policy of political action, but so far A. F. of L. and Trades and Labor Congress bodies in Canada have remained silent. Is it too much to ask that the I. B. E. W. in Canada recognize the fact that federal and provincial governments are busy producing legislation that is slowly sifting the trade union movement of this country, and that now, not after the federal election is the time for us to do something about it?

F. J. REVIS, P. S.

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New Offices of Wichita Local Are Dedicated

L. U. 271, WICHITA, KANS.—Local Union No. 271 has now completed its new building at 1040 South Broadway and our offices have been moved there. It consists of a general office and one private office and a nice large meeting hall. We held dedication ceremonies for the building February 26, 1949, which were attended by the vice president of the Seventh District of the I. B. E. W., "Louie" Ingram; several I. B. E. W. business managers from all parts of the state and officers of the N. E. C. A. After the ceremonies, 19 apprentices were presented with their certificates of completion of apprenticeship training by Vice President Ingram, who congratulated them on their progress and impressed upon them their duty to continue their study of the electrical problems of the trade due to the ever-increasing number of new types of machinery and processes

which are constantly showing up. He also stressed that they should take an active part in the business of the local union.

After the dedication was over, open house was held from 3 p. m. until 5 p. m. for the general public to view the new hall and offices. Beginning at 8 p. m., an entertainment and dance was held at the Hotel Broadview Roof Garden. There was a "swell" floor show which was arranged for by our committee, followed by dancing until after midnight with music furnished by "Sully" Sullivan's orchestra with 25 minutes of the dance program broadcast over Radio Station KANS.

I am enclosing a picture taken at the dedication ceremonies.

Negotiations were recently completed for a \$2 per day wage increase for both our inside members and members of the neon workers' unit by our Business Manager C. E. Gustafson.

Contractor-I. B. E. W. relations have been strengthened through frequent joint conference committee meetings.

H. B. WENTWORTH, P. S.

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Boise Locals Sponsor a Successful Dinner Dance

L. U. 291, BOISE, IDAHO—One hundred and thirty members and their wives enjoyed a dinner-dance sponsored by Locals No. 291 and No. 283, of Boise, Idaho, February 19, 1949. Adam Moudy, president of Local No. 291, acted as toast master for the occasion. Short talks were given by Carl Baldrige, chief of Idaho Electrical Inspection, S. E. Thompson, International Representative, and William A. Hopper, representing the Electrical Contractors Association. The evening consisted of a dinner, speeches, floor show, and dancing. A grand time was enjoyed by all.

ADAM MOUDY, President.

Set Up Employees' Benefit Board in Akron, Ohio, Area

L. U. 306, AKRON, OHIO—The Akron area is soon to have its own local Employees Benefit Board instead of being under the jurisdiction of Board No. 42 with headquarters in Cleveland. We believe this will make it a great deal easier to administer the collection of payments from employers as our experience has probably been a great deal like that of other localities, that if employers are slow in making payments for one period they will be slow consistently.

We have made a very good selection of a public-spirited citizen as the public member of the new board and will give you some of his past activities. They are as follows:

The public member of the new Akron Area Employees Benefit Board is Marion S. Richardson.

Mr. Richardson was born at Holgate, Ohio, 53 years ago. His parents moved to Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio, in 1908 at which time his father accepted the position of superintendent of Public Schools of Cuyahoga Falls and he served in that capacity until retirement in 1932.

Marion S. Richardson graduated from the University of Akron in 1917 with a Bachelor of Arts degree. He served in World War I for two years, from 1917 through 1919, and attained the rank of first lieutenant in a machine gun battalion. After that he was associated with the B. F. Goodrich Co., in sales for a period of two and one-half years and then entered Western Reserve Law School and received his law degree in 1924. He practiced law in Cleveland, Ohio, until 1930. He then accepted a position with the old Morris Plan Bank of Akron which name was later changed to the First Industrial Bank of Akron. Three years ago that name was shortened to The Bank of Akron. Mr. Richardson has been continuously affiliated with this banking firm since 1930 and is its president.

Mr. Richardson's civic activities have been numerous and are as follows: Past president of the Akron Y. M. C. A., Rotary Club, Akron Credit Bureau and Better Business Bureau. He also served as a trustee of the Family Service Society. In 1941 he was general campaign chairman of the Community Chest. He has served on the Board of Trustees of the Akron Peoples Hospital. He has also been vice president, secretary and treasurer of the Board of Trustees and at present serves on the Executive Committee of that board.

Mr. Richardson's civic and business life has gained him a host of friends and this new endeavor will only add to his many duties but we know he will serve with his usual genial smile and cooperative attitude towards anything which is for the betterment of the community and its citizens.

The local union has conducted an intensive drive to organize men in all classifications working for line contractors within our jurisdiction. That branch of our work as yet has not shown any decrease in volume. It is amazing how many unorganized people these line contractors can gather around them. Our efforts in this organization drive will naturally have to be followed by an educational program for those organized.

Work in this locality is not too plentiful at the present time and we would advise traveling Brothers to contact the office before traveling into the territory.

C. W. MURRAY, B. M.

Old Custom: Politicos Find It Easy to Duck the Issue

L. U. 309, EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.—Again, the great political game runs true to form. As always, the pre-election campaign was adorned with promises, supported by the pledged words of the politicians. As usual, the pledged words are breaking themselves nicely, very nicely for the politicians who need not be embarrassed, need not lose face. It is the other guy's fault.

The Taft-Hartley bill, we thought, was condemned by an overwhelming vote last election. It is not defunct yet. The General Contractors' Association has petitioned Senator Thomas to support it. A pseudo "Anti-Sedition" bill, more vicious than Taft-Hartley, is pending. The situation demands alertness. Where would we be without a union?

RENE LAMBERT, P. S.

Correspondent Sings a Spring Song of Union Brotherhood

L. U. 317, HUNTINGTON, WEST VA.—No news sensational, just moving along, trying my best to be a brother to everyone who tries to be brother to me. I'm not emotional, just reflecting. My buddies and pals rule supreme. They gave to me, so we all send to you, best regards from 317.

Everything is a little more quiet, but we are holding our own, in the ranks of the busy who toil. The strategy our B. A.'s put forth helps take up the business recoil. First the weather is rough, then calm, then rough. One day we fish, then we skate. That garden of dreams, of onions and spuds, is lagging behind with its date. The robin is building his nest of grass with windshield wiper and heater. Our boys are wiring his nest

with sound. His song modernized, will sound sweeter. On sunny days, from tree tops high, old robin will sing with esteem, for tomorrow, when snow covers his home, he will praise 317.

A toast to a union man's dream. 'Tis honor and pleasure to see on your coat, a badge of your union's belief; that 'neath your coat, there's a heart filled with faith. With your union's emblem within your heart, you will treasure its worth like a jewel, for it keeps alive that sacred impulse to follow the Golden Rule. This means that your judgment shall ever be just and constructive in all ways, then you'll always be proud when you hear others say, "You are a Brother, a real union man."

J. E. "FOOZY" SMITH, P. S.

Electrical Contractors in Ontario Form Organization

L. U. 353, TORONTO, ONTARIO, CAN.—The electrical contractors in Ontario have taken a new lease on life, and are being organized into the Electrical Contractors Association of Ontario, which is replacing the Ontario Electrical Contractors Association, an organization that has been practically non-existent for many years. The president of the new organization is J. McKinnon of Orillia, who has the very able assistance of Noel Andrade, a fulltime representative, of Stroud, Ontario.

They have been organizing for the past year or so, starting in the smaller centers of the province, working on the theory that schemes such as this, originating in a larger center, such as Toronto, quaintly nicknamed Hogtown, by many admirers, are always viewed with suspicion by dwellers of the sticks. Their plan seems to be working out very well so far, as they have practically all of the province organized now, except for a few of the cities, and have a membership of close to a thousand. It is expected they will start any day now on the few remaining centers, and they should meet with very little resistance there, and in fact might even be welcomed with open arms by many of the city contractors.

One of their first aims is to have legislation brought about that will give us a provincial license, which is something that is long overdue, but could only be brought about by an employers organization, and an employees organization, co-operating to this end. It is no small chore to bring this legislation about, as it means repealing the present law, that gives municipalities the authority to govern and license electricians, and some communities have been licensing under this law for years, deriving revenue in some cases as high as \$200 for a contractors license, so it is to be expected there will be some opposition from this quarter. The journeyman wireman's fee is usually only \$1 per year, with a \$4 examination fee, but it is a nuisance when traveling from one community to another to have

to make application for a license every time a man stops, and in some communities an examination must be passed before a license is granted, even though the applicant might have one or more licenses in his pocket from other centers.

It may be a year or two before this legislation can be brought about, if at all, but it is something worth striving for, as it will give some measure of control over the industry, and will give some assurance that only qualified electrical workers will work at the trade.

It is not expected to eliminate anyone working at the trade now, and most likely a license will be granted to anyone now making their living at the electrical industry, in order to get it started, but a definite date should be set, after which time a person would have to prove himself qualified, either by being a properly-trained apprentice, or by producing written proof of at least four years at the trade.

The Ontario Provincial Council of the I. B. E. W., has gone on record on more than one occasion at regular O. P. C. meetings as being in favor of such legislation, and at one of the latter meetings, a committee was elected to study the question with a view to making the effort to bring a provincial license into effect, with no result. It might be assumed therefore that the O. P. C., would be willing to go along with the employers association in their effort at this time, but that is something that cannot be taken for granted, and the delegates to the O. P. C. will have to decide that question at the next gathering.

W. FARQUHAR, P. S.

Calls for More Strikes—In the Bowling Alleys

L. U. 369, LOUISVILLE, KY.—Planned recreation is recognized as an important cog in the industrial wheel of a nation busily engaged in shifting into the high gear necessary to keep pace with the many improvements that are upon us.

American industry is of the unanimous opinion that all work and no play makes Jack and Jill dull persons, less efficient and less sturdy spokes in the wheel of industry.

Bowling is the outstanding activity in promoting good fellowship and friendly rivalry. So, let's have more strikes on the bowling lanes and less splits and strikes in our ranks.

Local Union No. 369 will be represented, but definitely, at the Fifth Annual Bowling Tournament in Chicago. We are going four teams strong, with serious intentions of coming away from Chicago with something other than pleasant memories, namely a trophy or so.

The members of Local No. 369 have organized, not just one or two teams, but an entire league of 10 teams, sanctioned both locally and nationally. We are on our last round of league competition at present and the league race is very close. The league lead is held by the Joe H. Hayes Electric Co., and captained by Brother Paul Fried. They are four games ahead of two teams tied for second; Henderson Electric Co., captained by Brother Ralph Harder, and Olive-Markel Electric Co., led by Brother William Voit, Jr.

The teams are sponsored and outfitted by the local contractors, who, I am proud to say have responded 100 per cent to any request made of them. We hope we shall have the same cooperation from them next

Notice

Please do not come to Pocatello, Idaho, expecting to get work, as we have more wiremen than we need now.

F. J. BELISLE, R. S.,
Local Union No. 449.

Banquet Given by Illinois Local to Honor Apprentices



The annual banquet of Local Union 364 of Rockford, Ill., which honored 14 apprentice electricians who received certificates for completion of apprenticeship in the grand ballroom of the Faust Hotel on Saturday evening, January 29, 1949. Attaining journeyman status upon completion of the four-year apprenticeship were: Robert Samp, Charles Cox, Max Harnish, Robert Knott, Robert DeZell, Peter Palmeri, Donald Bender, Bert Ballard, Russell Morris, Joseph Ryan, Gwynford Fields, Melvin Peterson, Kay Filler and Clarence Shenberger.

season, when we increase our activities from 10 teams to a 16-team league.

C. R. HALEY, P. S.

Reports Work Scarce in Port Arthur, Tex., Area

L. U. 390, PORT ARTHUR, TEX.—L. U. 390's Business Manager E. B. Black continues to report that work here is very scarce, with no apparent signs of improving, and that we are all grateful to our good-neighbor locals who have been able to use a few of the many men we have on the bench. The writer hears that some men who had moved in here intending to make this their home have moved out due to no work; and under the circumstances can't refrain from reminding these out-of-work Brothers that in the past they have had an opportunity to take maintenance jobs in local industries, where the pay was almost as much as on construction, but the boys were so hungry for the few cents more, the construction men would not take the jobs, and the companies filled the vacancies with non-union men, who are still on the job working every day and still non-union! So who is doing more to break the union, the companies or our own short-sighted union Brothers?

Since last reporting to you, Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has called two of our Brothers from our midst and we pray to the Father that the peace which passes all understanding may abide with the bereaved relatives of the deceased. First Jim Woods was called, a L. U. 390 man for many years, who had held almost every office 390 could bestow, and at the time of his death was president of the Port Arthur Building and Trades Council and fire-alarm superintendent for the city of Port Arthur. Then Allen Babin, who was a L. U. 390 man over 21 years, and at the time of his death was president of our local, an elected member of the City

Commission of our city, and manager of the electric department of the Martin Lumber Company. Both of these men were workhorses who never grew tired in working for the good of the union; they have set an example that few of us are capable of duplicating. Capable is not the right word. I should have said willing to give of ourselves to the cause, and it is surely a worthy cause, recognized as such by preachers high in churches of all denominations. Many have summarized that "the union labor movement is the greatest factor in raising the standard of living of all men since the birth of Christianity."

Joe A. Verret, Jack Taylor and R. H. Wood are members of the International Association of Electrical Inspectors, and attended a two-day convention at their own expense. Joe Verret was elected second vice president and Jack Taylor a member of the executive committee of the Texas Gulf Coast Chapter of IAEI. The convention they attended was a joint convention of all Texas and Louisiana chapters, and Beaumont was the host. C. A. Webber, electrical inspector for the city of Beaumont for a number of years and retired last year, was the "big wheel" in putting the convention over and was given a fitting tribute in recognition. Ed Wheat is now inspector in Beaumont, and served as chairman of the program with Joe Verret of Port Arthur assisting as co-chairman. The delegates reported a resolution was adopted condemning a bill being considered by the Texas state legislature in connection with appointment of and otherwise regulating inspectors. There was lots of discussion of the National Electric Code with, as usual, one group trying to make it cheaper and another group trying to uphold safety. Two Port Arthur men, Harry Sharpless and W. D. Hodges, electrical superintendents of Port Arthur's two largest refineries, the Gulf Oil Corporation and the Texas Cor-

poration, respectively, gave interesting and instructive talks on explosion-proof wiring in refineries. Wives of delegates were well entertained with luncheons, bingo games, etc., while the men worked. All enjoyed the banquet and ball on Friday night.

Brother E. C. Vickers, we are glad to be able to report, is back to work after being off sick for three months. L. U. 390's J. H. "Doc" Marsh has been elected president of the Port Arthur Building Trades Council, and W. L. Brown was appointed to the vice presidency of L. U. 390, replacing L. E. South, who is now president of 390. A. J. Stevens is still 390's hard-working secretary and has just been reelected president of the Port Arthur Trades and Labor Council, and Joe Verret's son, Jack Verret, is vice president of the same council. Jack Verret's very, very pretty wife is president of the Port Arthur chapter of the Ladies' Union Label League, and has as vice presidents to assist her, the wives of some more good electricians; namely, Buddy Leach, R. H. Wood and Lonnie Pickler. Aren't we all proud that these are such good union men that they even inspire their wives to do good work for the cause?

Brother O. A. Willie, working for D. W. Benthall, Jr., and R. H. Wood on the du Pont job, received third degree burns on his hands and face as the result of a flash when he was working in an automatic relay cabinet. Brother Willie will sing the praises of the du Pont Company a long time because they have, and enforce, a rule requiring the wearing of safety goggles at all times on the job. The glass in said safety glasses was badly crazed and had several large fragments of copper buss bar burned into them, so it is pretty obvious he would probably have lost both eyes had it not been for du Pont's rules. Brother Willie is pretty well recovered at this writing.

C. REVERE SMITH, P. S.

Twentieth Anniversary of Canadian Local Is Observed

L. U. 406, STRATFORD, ONTARIO, CAN.—On Thursday, March 3, 25 members of Local No. 406 of Stratford, Ontario, gathered in the Pickwick Inn to mark the occasion of the 20th anniversary of this local, also to honor two of our oldest members by presenting them with their first pension checks from the International Office.

This gathering was held after the regular business meeting and it was a huge success. Brothers John Keen and Selby Corman having both completed 20 years participation in the Brotherhood were our guests of honor for this double celebration.

The main course on the menu was chicken with French fries, peas and gravy. Then came deepdish apple pie with ice cream, and tea, coffee or milk as desired. There was a generous supply of smokes and everyone had a smoking good time, in fact the air was very blue for awhile.

We were fortunate after a time to thin this haze enough to allow the photographer to do his part and the accompanying pictures speak for themselves.

Our thanks go to Brother K. Cockburn, member of the International Executive Council, for his efforts on behalf of this local for obtaining the necessary 20-year certificates and checks from Brother J. Scott Milne, our International Secretary. We also wish to extend our thanks to Brother Milne for his cooperation in sending the first checks to the local for presentation at this gala gathering.

It is of interest that our first president of this local (and by the way he is still very active as a member of this local), Brother Reg Skidmore, made the presentation to our honored guests.

On the whole we had a grand time and a very pleasant and enjoyable evening of fellowship.

R. MARSHALL, F. S.

Reports Slackening of Work In Construction at Beaumont

L. U. 479, BEAUMONT, TEX.—The writer of this column has been newly delegated as press secretary, replacing our worthy and capable brother, J. W. "Sparky" Sparks, whose articles were well written and enjoyed by all, the only criticism being that they were too few and far between.

I will begin by wishing you Brothers everywhere to please bear with me, and in return for your kind sympathy and tolerance promise to give you some sort of a report from this locality fairly regularly, with particular reference to conditions, amount of work, etc., which in my opinion should be covered in the columns of all press secretaries to a fairly accurate degree.

Notice

All men doing line construction work in the States of North and South Carolina are required to deposit their cards in Local Union No. 485, 516 Jackson Avenue, Charlotte, North Carolina.

DUNCAN B. HOLLAND, B. M.,
L. U. No. 485.

Veteran Canadian Brothers Are Honored



Scene at which veteran members of Local Union 406, Stratford, Ontario, were honored recently. From left are shown: H. Casson, F. Bradley, T. Ash, S. Corman, D. Wolfe, H. Matthews, J. Keen, H. Millman, R. Marshall, R. Skidmore, W. Murie, and A. Fisher, president. Below are shown members who attended the ceremony. Standing: E. Herr, A. McIntyre, J. McDonald, R. Marshall, E. Cowen, J. Gellatly, F. Bradley, F. Clyne, H. Clements, H. Millman, E. Sass, J. Belland, J. Holroyd, W. Murie, D. Wolfe, R. Skidmore, A. K. Fisher, president. Seated: J. Smith, R. Doubrough, P. Robinson, S. Corman, J. Keen, H. Casson, T. Ash, H. Matthews.



This territory at present seems to find itself in about the same general condition as many other jurisdictions whose reports show a slackening in construction work. Needless to say, we all hope this decline will be only for a brief period. We have had for the past year or two a considerable amount of work in this locality, and have enjoyed meeting and getting to know a lot of the traveling boys, who worked in our jurisdiction during this period, and whose presence any old-timer will concede is always a good tonic for the home town boys. Thanks, fellows, for the fine work you did while here. Thanks also for your attendance at our meetings and the interest you showed by the many valuable suggestions with regards to improving conditions within our local as well as relating to the job. Here's hoping we meet again and may good health and happiness be yours wherever you may be.

We of 479, as many other locals, are soon to start negotiations on our next agreement, and sincerely hope by next month to be in a position to point with

pride at the effort and accomplishments of the committee which is composed of the following members: Vernon Holst, W. J. Budwine, Ernie Byrd, Leon Buchler, W. M. Gillory, George Simon, and Horace Posey.

We are happy to announce at long last that we are moving the business office of our local from the old dingy rooms occupied for so long, at 478½ Pearl Street, to the newly decorated Rowie Building, at Park and Bowie, Room No. 221. We are still hoping, however, to purchase a building for our permanent home in the near future.

ERNIE C. BYRD, P. S.

New York Local Condemns Cardinal Mindszenty Trial

L. U. 501, YONKERS, N. Y.—The resolution below was adopted by the membership of Local Union No. 501 at their regular meeting on February 17, 1949.

WHEREAS the conscience of the American people and liberty-loving people all

over the world is shocked and outraged by the imprisonment of His Eminence Josef Cardinal Mindszenty, Primate of Hungary, the imprisonment of the Lutheran Bishop Lazlo Ordass, the persecution of Bishop Laszlo Ravasz of the Reformed Church in Hungary and the arrest of 15 Protestant leaders in Bulgaria, whose only offense is their courageous espousal of truth and justice and their fearless resistance to the dictates of Communist Russia; Therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 501, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, by mandate of its membership regularly convened at their meeting of February 17, 1949, earnestly entreat the Hon. Harry S. Truman, President of the United States; the Hon. Brien McMahon, the Hon. Raymond Baldwin, the Hon. Robert Wagner, the Hon. Irving W. Ives, United States Senators; the Hon. John Lodge, the Hon. Antoni Sadlak, the Hon. Ralph Gamble, the Hon. Ralph Gwinn, United States Congressmen, and Secretary General Trygve Lie of the United Nations, on behalf of our membership to demand the immediate release of His Eminence Cardinal Mindszenty of Hungary, and the 15 Protestant leaders of Bulgaria and to protest against the repetition of such iniquitous action unparalleled in our jurisprudence and revolting to our civilization.

And it is the firm conviction of the membership of Local Union No. 501, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, that failure by our government, zealously to explore all channels through which remedial action may be taken in behalf of the innocent victims of this travesty of justice, will damage beyond measure the cause of human liberty everywhere and will make a mockery of the affirmation of faith in fundamental human rights which is written into the preamble of the United Nations Charter.

LEWIS STAUDER, B. M.

Acknowledges Kind Things Said by a Fellow P.S.

L. U. 505, MOBILE, ALA.—As an opening, please permit me to thank Brother Ken Blackburn, press secretary of Local 665, Lansing, Michigan, for his very much appreciated remarks. Such kind words are what makes this job of press secretary a little more enjoyable. Comments from the members of your own local, good or bad, are appreciated, too. But a little pat on the back from members of the Brotherhood away from your home local seems to add more nectar to ideas that you try to pass on to those of the Brotherhood who do not have the opportunity to see for themselves the results of other people's ideas and aims in life. No matter who you are, or how bad you might be, there is a little bit of good in all of us. So again, Brother Blackburn, thanks for your kind words.

While congratulations are in order, permit me to extend my most heartfelt congratulations to both Brother Frederick V. Eich, press secretary of Local 3, New York, and Brother James A. Dougherty, press secretary of Local 654, Chester, Pennsylvania, for the completion of 10 years of service as contributors to the JOURNAL. My Local 505 also joins me in these salutations.

The members of Local 505 have bought themselves a home. And just now are in the middle of making changes to give us

what we want in a home. Brother Sam Shannon, our business manager, and Brother H. R. Bryars, our president, were appointed as a committee by the board of trustees to make whatever changes are necessary to put the building in shape to be used as our meeting hall and business offices. This job isn't complete as yet, and from the looks of things they are really doing a job that they, as well as the members here, will be proud of. Will comment on the finished job next month.

Brothers in Ohio, it is time to get together and let Old Man Taft, one of the guys who is supposed to represent you in the United States Senate, know that you are not going to let him get by with such work as he has been doing lately, that you are not satisfied in the least, and that you intend to do something about it. You, as well as everybody in America, know just what labor can do if it gets down to it, even if they do not want to admit it. The commentators and pollsters made every excuse but the right one as to why they were so far wrong; one guy even went so far as to blame it on the housewives. So go ahead boys and see to it personally that the representatives of the big money interests in the Senate, personally feel the wrath of labor.

I thought that at one time we all would have the pleasure of seeing to it that Mr. Taft would be pushed out of the picture. But Dewey beat him out, and in the process of elimination, got himself eliminated from the major political picture for life. So now it is up to you boys in Ohio to do the job by yourselves. So go to it, and may your efforts be crowned with success.

Our genial and wide-awake business manager, Sam Shannon, has his hands full these days, as it is time to sit with the Gulf Shipbuilding Corporation and negotiate with them for a new agreement for the boys of the marine side of the trade, and he is holding conferences almost daily with the shipbuilders, and promises to have things ironed out and in working order on time. More about this next month also.

Brother Sam is also working hard on the case of the Aluminum Ore Company here. Local 505 has petitioned the National Labor Relations Board for an election. And the CIO is really worried; they are working hard as "pile drivers" trying to fight off the election. They at present represent the aluminum workers here at the Mobile plant. The hearing before a National Labor Relations Board representative got under way at 2 p. m. Monday, March 28, in the main courtroom in the Federal Building. As I had to get this off to meet the JOURNAL deadline I will have to wait until next month to complete this report, too.

Work in this territory has slowed down somewhat but we expect enough jobs to open up in the near future to take our members off the bench.

So until next month please remember this Chinese proverb, "Violation of the doctor's orders harms you—not him."

PERCY E. JOHNSON, P. S.

Quebec Labor Code Is Withdrawn for a Year

L. U. 568, MONTREAL, QUEBEC, CAN.—Shades of the Taft-Hartley Law—the new Labor Code introduced by the Quebec Government created such a

furor that it was withdrawn for one year, in order that all concerned could mull it over and offer constructive criticism. Here are a few pointers on the proposed new code:

(a) Calls for the registration of all unions, their incorporation, the obligation to keep books that may be open to inspection.

(b) Unions can sue and be sued.

(c) Parties to a private collective agreement shall, without delay, forward to the Labor Relations Board two copies of the agreement. The agreement is to take effect from date of deposit.

(d) Every agreement shall contain a clause providing for a special method of arbitration of disputes. "If the parties neglect to include such a clause in the agreement, or to execute it at the request of the board, the latter shall *de jure* become the arbitrator with reference to the decision of the dispute."

(e) Bar all closed-shop contracts.

(f) Strikes are prohibited during arbitration process, and 14 days after decision has been reached.

(g) Strikes are prohibited where 10 men or fewer are employed.

(h) Slow-down and sympathy strikes are barred.

(i) Strikes in public services are prohibited. This includes transmission and distribution workers.

So, now is the time to get busy. Don't waste time. It's up to us to make a move.

Recently, a Montreal church was filled to capacity to pay final tribute to a man who started life as an electrical wireman, and became famous in this part of Canada as a life-saver. I refer to Len Temple, retired head of the Hydro Quebec Emergency Squad.

As assistant line foreman, he made a study of resuscitation from electrical shock, and soon became a well-known figure in this particular field, and saved hundreds of lives from electrocution, drowning, and asphyxiation. May he rest in peace.

I want to thank the out-of-town members, also E. Doherty of L. U. 561, for their warm words of welcome on my return to the JOURNAL.

I was delighted to meet my old friend and one of 568's oldest members, Owen O'Neill, the other day, and he looks much about the same as he did 20 years ago when I first met him. He is a trade unionist I've always admired, and whose opinions and advice are ever welcome.

A certain sign of Easter—the Scotch family I live next to have just thrown out their Christmas tree.

GEORGE HILL, P. S.

Working People of Florida Have Faith in Senator Pepper

L. U. 606, ORLANDO, FLA.—Here we are breaking out in the JOURNAL for the first time and expect to try and be with you in each issue with all the news about this section of Florida.

President Harry Truman and his staff were here for a visit and he received the degree of Doctor of Humanities from Rollins College. He was met by Governor Fuller Warren, Senator Claude Pepper and a host of other state and city personalities. We gave the Chief Executive a rousing welcome from the time he arrived at the Orlando Air Base until he returned to the little White House in Key West. It was a pleasure to see

the familiar faces and to contact once again those who are doing so much for labor. We here in Florida have great faith in our Senator Pepper and feel that he is doing a wonderful job for us.

Things are getting slow down here and while we have the pleasure of working additional men from Palm Beach and Tampa, it won't be too long before it will be fairly quiet around here. We are putting the finishing touches on a 12,000 kw unit for the Orlando Utilities Commission under the supervision of Satchwell and Joseph out of Jacksonville, Fla., and we are pleased to say that relations have been very satisfactory between us. The men really have put out on the job to give the contractor the results he expected.

While we are on the subject we wish to say hello to our sister locals throughout the state and hope that our friendly relations will continue as in the past. There is a meeting coming up in Lakeland soon and we expect to see you there. Possibly we will swap some tall yarns in our free moments but remember when you are passing by Orlando, you have a standing invitation to visit with us. We may not be able to work you but surely will be glad to see you.

We also wish to say to our sister local in Tampa that we are coming to your 50th anniversary in April of 1950 where we expect to renew old acquaintances and have a good time which will only go to prove that men band together in unions not for what they can get out of them but for the fellowship that goes with them.

JOHN MILLER, P. S.

Who Said That Business And Pleasure Don't Mix?

L. U. 613, ATLANTA, GA.—It is a notion of this writer that men who become famous for their writings often do so by putting in print, simple, every day facts, axioms and platitudes which are apparent truths to every one. On the other hand, some quotations often are accepted as fact because they are the words of famous men. Just how the phrase "Business and pleasure do not mix," was foisted on the public I do not know, but it is certainly being de-bunked by a Chicago union.

The ladies will say it is a *Darling* idea to have stage shows and dancing after each union meeting. That's how they combine union business with pleasure in Chicago. It is not the actor's and stage hands union, but Local Union 1031 of our own I. B. E. W. The ladies are right, they are *Darling* ideas. Brother Frank Darling being the business manager who is drawing 3,000 members to his meetings. Insurance and sick leave, radios for the hospitalized, groceries and clothes wholesale, safety education reducing accidents 90 per cent are more *Darling* ideas. The whole story is an editorial in the *Atlanta Journal* of March 28, by Victor Riesel.

Beg your pardon, press secretary of L. U. 1031, I'm really supposed to write about L. U. 613. You tell us more!

We have a new address in Atlanta, 151½ Trinity Avenue. Still a "fur piece" from Peachtree Street, but a move in that direction.

Norcross, Ga., civic clubs honored President Harold Carver at a recent meeting. L. U. 613 installed a free lighting job in the Norcross High School last fall and helped the town win a plaque as dis-

trict leader in a statewide Better Home Town contest.

Brothers John J. Brooks, Earl Lindholm and A. C. Spiegel did a free job installing lights in Woodbine Neighborhood Club Park. Brother Carver exhibited a card of thanks from the club. These good-will jobs earn lasting friendships for us. The Brothers who participate in them are due the thanks of the entire Brotherhood.

Baseball is big news here. The players elected an ex-Cracker, Emil Loebbaum to manage them. He is rapidly working the team into shape to meet the tough competition of the Scott League. The lady soft-ballers chose Jerry Adams to manage them. The first Adam couldn't manage one woman. I've spent 18 years trying to learn the rudimentary principles myself. You men may not like softball but it will be worth your while to go out and watch Jerry managing 18 women.

Now for the prime news event of the month. Brother I. X. Barker is now a member of L. U. 613. He will be an able ally to Big Chief Collier when they launch that campaign to organize Georgia's "Indian" territory. Betcha a wad of wampum they scalp a few of the lowly curbstone tribe here in our own village.

Now I must persuade my beautiful, adorable and ever-helpful wife to apply her typing skill to this scribbling. (You learn to say things like that in a book called "How to Manage a Wife, in Thirty Thousand Easy Lessons," by Singlepole Knucklehead).

O. B. CRENSHAW, P. S.

Tenth Anniversary Banquet of Chester Local Is Big Success

L. U. 654, CHESTER, PA.—Our prediction in the February JOURNAL that our 10th anniversary banquet would "live long in the memories of those fortunate enough to attend" came true in a greater measure than even we anticipated.

I am doubly certain that those who attended this social affair will long remember the pleasant and enjoyable evening spent in Chester, Pa., on February 26, 1949.

Starting with a delicious turkey dinner and all the fixings; then came short speeches by President Bob Stephens, International Vice President Liggett, Hon. H. J. Sweeney, Delaware County common pleas court judge; Hon. R. F. Swarts, mayor of Chester; and our own silver-tongued orator, Jim McDevitt, president, Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor. Rev. P. J. Klekota gave the invocation, and Business Manager Jim Haslett acted as toastmaster.

Then followed a stage show that was the equal of anything seen on the "big time" and believe me, this is not only one man's opinion.

Then came refreshments and dancing, and more refreshments; and ditto, and ditto, until finally the evening wore on to the morning hours, when the nearly 600 merrymakers, tired but happy, started wending their ways to home (or elsewhere, to continue the merrymaking).

Thanks and praise to our L. U. officers and members goes to the banquet committee for the splendid results of their many weeks of hard work. Only those who have served faithfully on such a committee can appreciate the amount of work involved.

Our hearty congratulations to the fol-

lowing 10th anniversary committees for a job well done:

William Lucke, chairman; L. S. Austin, secretary; William Radbill, treasurer. *Entertainment Committee:* Howard Jackson, Fred Otten, Donald Smith, John Grasso, Gerald Smith, Stanley Strzala, John Thompson. *Program Committee:* James Haslett, Philip del Prado, James Nutter, Bernard Reilly, Linn Wheeler, Jr. *Hall Committee:* L. S. Austin, Francis Coppola, Linn Wheeler, Sr., Edwin Sibre, Jesse Swavely. *Ticket Committee:* Anthony Coppola, Clifford Browning, Jacob Stuart, Harold Morgan, William Radbill, Joseph Dean, Herbert Wright, Raymond Gaiser, Joseph Baker.

JAMES A. DOUGHERTY, P. S.

A Chain Is Only as Strong As Its Weakest Link

L. U. 661, NEW YORK, N. Y.—A chain is no stronger than its weakest link. The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers is a mammoth chain composed of many links of local unions. The International Office is therefore only as strong as its weakest link. It is imperative that every link of this chain be strengthened to the fullest possible extent, and if it is necessary to take every courageous step to bring about this strengthening of the links of the chain and thereby the chain itself, it is incumbent on every member of the I. B. E. W. to arise to the occasion and assert the dictates of his or her mentality.

In the month of June, in many of our local unions, occurs nomination and election of officers. We have, for years, heard of our duty to exercise the right of franchise in our county, municipal, state and national elections and all subdivisions thereof. Is it not also our duty to take active part in our local union elections? These local union elections are second in importance only to our International Office elections at our fourth year conventions. Is there anything more important in the life of a breadwinner or worker than at least reasonably steady work? Let your conscience be your guide and courageously follow through. Elect to office the best-qualified candidates regardless of any other consideration or outside affiliation.

It has been said there are 10,000 members of the I. B. E. W. employed by the U. S. Navy—what an influence these members could exert on U. S. pension legislation if they could be brought to work in concert and union. There has recently taken place in Washington, D. C., a retirement convention. The retirement organization in the U. S. Naval Base at Brooklyn, N. Y., is of itself a separate entity; it is not directly connected with any other organization at the naval base. Membership is obtained by purchasing a membership card at a cost of \$1 per year. Meetings are held once a month. At a meeting, prior to the convention, it was brought out that this retirement organization (Local No. 1, Brooklyn, N. Y.) was to take steps to work for an increase of 25 per cent in all annuities. I believe this proposed increase had previously been endorsed by the A. F. of L. as well as by the postal retirement group. Your correspondent asked if there were any substitute proposal on the agenda in case the 25 per cent increase was not accepted. On being informed there was no substitute, offered the following for consideration:

Inasmuch as we are penalized in four distinct ways to provide a share in our pension, as per law, for our possible and probable widow the 10 per cent penalty be removed. The four penalties are:

1. Our deductions for pension purposes have been increased from 5 per cent to 6 per cent from our salaries or wages.

2. Interest on our money in retirement fund has been decreased from 4 per cent to 3 per cent.

3. A flat 10 per cent deduction after annuity has been calculated.

4. A deduction of three-fourths of 1 per cent for every year the wife involved is under 60 years of age at the time of employee's retirement.

At a subsequent meeting and prior to the convention, your correspondent offered, for consideration for calculation of annuity, the removal of "BEST FIVE YEARS SALARY" and the substitution of "BEST THREE YEARS SALARY."

The East Coast Metal Trades Convention will be held in Washington, D. C., on June 20, 21 and 22, and if your correspondent is selected as a delegate to this convention he will be greatly pleased to discuss this matter or these matters with the other delegates.

There is another matter of great import which should be discussed at the time of the East Coast Metal Trades Convention, and that is the vast differential in pay of so-called Navy electricians and those employed in the building trades. In the wage data submitted by Navy electricians the inclusion of the pay of Building Trades electricians is not allowed for consideration. Wage survey boards claim that building trades work is of a temporary nature. The other trades are just as vitally affected. Measures should be taken to bring closer together the existing differential. I hope cognizance of these matters will be duly discussed whether or not your correspondent attends the convention.

Is employment in navy yards, arsenals and other governmental stations of a steady nature? HOW ABOUT CEILINGS ON MANPOWER AND BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS AND LIMITATIONS? DO THESE THINGS MAKE FOR STEADY EMPLOYMENT? Your correspondent is not putting forth these ideas in any selfish way inasmuch as he is fortunate in being able to walk out at any moment and be placed on the retirement roster.

When it is realized that 6 per cent is deducted from our wages for retirement purposes, the conclusion must be arrived at that our annuities are none too generous.

It is suggested that ideas on the above-mentioned matters be submitted to Government Employee Representative Orrin A. Burrows at the International Office. I feel sure Brother Burrows will act as sort of intermediary or clearing house for such ideas.

The phrase "FINE ARTS" is defined as: Arts which minister to esthetic intellectual tastes, as music, sculpture, poetry. We often see referred to as "THE CLASSICS" some of the literature of ancient Greece or Rome or works of the highest established or recognized standard in literature and art.

Would it then not be proper to refer to some of the sayings or utterances of the renowned and revered labor leaders as the "Labor Classics" or the "Classics of Labor"?

It is reported that Clarence Darrow,

years ago, said: "I am leery of the idea that laws on the statute books would bring love and brotherhood to the land."

In view of some of the laws today on the statute books (particularly T-H and some of the local states' laws), could we not, with propriety, consider the words in above quotes as oracular or prophetic? Then again, how many of us can truthfully say, as was Darrow's wont: "I can say with perfect honesty that I have never knowingly catered to anyone's ideas, and I have expressed what was within me, regardless of consequences"?

There is a monthly newspaper, *Labor Chronicle*, published by Central Trades and Labor Council of Greater New York, AFL, which in every issue prints:

"Were it not for the labor press, the labor movement would not be what it is today, and any man who tries to injure a labor paper is a traitor to the cause."—*Samuel Gompers*.

Now to get away from the heavy stuff—it is suggested that Article XIX of the International Constitution be amended by granting to local union presidents the power and duty of appointing a BEADLE. I have read somewhere that in English churches, where long, seemingly unending sermons were the vogue, it was the duty of the beadle to keep people awake during the process of delivery of the sermon. The beadle accomplished his mission by proceeding through the church with an appurtenance having attached to one end a brushlike contraption for use on the women of the congregation; on the other end was a heavy knob for use on the men—this knob could not very well be used on the speaker at a church service but, if the creation of a beadle in local unions is authorized, he, the beadle, should have authority to use the knob on those "speakers" at meetings who use a few thousand well-chosen words and say nothing just to hear themselves "orate."

In the April issue of the *JOURNAL* appeared a letter from J. W. Walker, P. S., L. U. 734, Norfolk, Va., which I enjoyed reading very much and I am in full accord with everything expressed therein. Congrats, Brother Walker, on your fine letter and greetings to all the members of 734.

JOHN C. TOOMEY, P. S.

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Lansing Brother Makes Good as a Contractor

L. U. 665, LANSING, MICH.—Several of the boys have spoken favorably of my past letters, so if they can take it, I'll try another.

Last month I promised to talk of some of Lansing's contractors—one relatively new firm, the other one of the oldest.

George Root, a brother since the thirties and a former employe of several local firms, decided in January, 1946, to become a contractor. I thought at the time that the material situation might prove a stumbling block but I'm glad to admit I was wrong. George's shop is not a large one, but he has more than held his own. His work has been principally residential, stores and the smaller industrials, a field that the larger firms do not seem to be interested in, and at the same time, a very competitive section of the wiring game. He is an agent for Wagner Motors, and of course, has the usual appliance line. Some of his latest jobs in-

clude Lansing's most modern supermarket, the LaSalle Coca-Cola Bottling Works, a large trucking terminal and freight warehouse and several extremely modern stores, one in St. Johns and another in Vermontville.

Among George's crew is Al Milburn of 876. We all wish the Root Electric continued success.

Traveling to the opposite end of town—"North Lansing" proudly stands among all her proud memories and boastfulness. "North Lansing against the world" was famous years before "Kilroy" was ever heard of. It has a complete business district of its own, built along Grand River Avenue, which of course, is U. S. 16, and in the center of this section is the Reed-Tyler Electric, organized in 1929 by Charles Reed and John Tyler. They incorporated in 1923 and have for years been a leading North Lansing firm.

Mr. Reed left the firm several years later to enter the manufacturing field. After the death of Mr. Tyler, several years ago, the firm took its present formation and the operators today are Mrs. Tyler, Connie Huyser and Howard Lutz. Their work is very diversified and covers everything from their service installer "Hempy" Hempstead, who has put in more residential services than any man in town, to such jobs as the Saginaw General Hospital.

Besides Hempy, they employ Ernest Lutz, Wendell Smith, Darrell Page who is the steward and Larry Dart, an apprentice. Howdy Lutz, who happens to be quite a bowler, is the foreman.

A great amount of their past work has been for the state. At present, they are doing a service building at the school for the blind and a cafeteria at the vocational school and are just completing a large lab at the State Board of Health. They have done many buildings for the Health Department, which by the way, ranks rather highly.

It would seem that Connie doesn't let religion bother his attitude toward a contract, because he just finished a very fine church building in Colletown for the Lutherans and is still working on a Sister's Home at the Resurrection Church on the eastside.

Like most all the contractors today, they could talk more freely of the past than of the future. I hated to mention the scarcity of promise for the near future, but it seems to be general throughout the nation, judging by the letters in the April *JOURNAL*.

But let us be optimistic, and in every way we can, do everything to keep the ball rolling.

Livingstone Electric of Detroit, moves into the Oldsmobile plant this week but as yet, my information is sketchy. I believe it is a sub-station and underground job and will be able to tell you more in the next letter.

I would like to report that Cy Clark attended our last meeting and seems in better health. Cleo Fox of Barker-Fowler's has been confined to a Grand Rapids hospital for two weeks, but is well again, and will return home this week.

KEN BLACKBURN, P. S.

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65 Apprentices Receive Certificates at Houston

L. U. 716, HOUSTON, TEX.—The Houston Electric Joint Apprenticeship Com-

mittee made up of representatives of Local Union 716 and the Southeast Texas Chapter of N. E. C. A. sponsored their first apprentice graduation dinner, Friday, March 18, 1949. The dinner was held in the South American Room, Rice Hotel and was attended by over 100 guests, including International Secretary J. Scott Milne and Si Halle of the National Apprenticeship Committee, H. K. Stephens, Area Supervisor of Apprentice Training Service and other state and local officials.

Certificates were presented to some 65 new journeymen. Local 716 is very proud of this group of members which represents our first postwar J. A. C. trained wiremen. Secretary Milne cautioned the group about adopting a "know-it-all attitude" and stated their "real training had just begun."

Secretary Milne also spoke before 716's regular meeting and made a very impressive talk, highlighted by his remarks in regard to the residential field of work. He stressed the fact that the day is at hand when our job opportunities will rest largely in the residential field. Thank you Secretary Milne for a swell talk.

Plans for the 1950 I. B. E. W. convention are moving ahead, and it will interest you to know we have a commitment for 2,500 rooms, which of course is the number one requirement.

Work in the Houston jurisdiction is still off, with very few, if any travelers working, and prospects are only fair at the best. The largest group of jobs in sight are with the power company which has started a large expansion program.

Local union politics have gotten under way a little early this year, and all indications point to some hot contests, all of which indicate, in our opinion, a healthy condition in the local union.

W. A. MACPHERSON.

Canadian Local Negotiating For Needed Wage Increase

L. U. 773, WINDSOR, ONTARIO, CAN.

—It has been many moons since any information regarding Local 773 has appeared in our JOURNAL. I have been asked by our president to act as press secretary. I admit this is my first attempt; therefore, I hope you will bear with me for the present.

Our meetings for some time past have been full of vigor and vitality. We have quite a few live wires, who express their opinions without fear of contradiction. There are also, as in all locals, those run-down cells, who need a good boosting charge.

Work has slackened off in Windsor during the past month. We have a few men out. How long this will continue I could not even guess. Anyone contemplating coming to Windsor in search of work would be well advised to write to our business agent before making any move.

We are at present in the midst of negotiating a wage increase, the figure aimed at being 20 cents per hour. Our negotiating committee has met the contractors on two occasions already without much success. It appears that before the contractors will consider any wage agreement, they expect this local to organize the contractors who are not already in their association. This, I think, is the height of impudence.

I would like to refer to the report of Brother W. Farquhar, L. U. 353, To-

Apprenticeship Committee Honors Apprentices



International Secretary J. Scott Milne presents a Completion of Training Certificate to one of Local Union 716's new journeymen, Bill Williams. In the background is R. M. Thompson, president of the Southeast Texas Chapter of the N. E. C. A., and to the right is Si Halle of the National Apprenticeship Training Committee for the Electrical Industry.

ronto, in which he suggests a shorter working week. I am not sure this would solve the problem.

It has been brought to my notice that quite a lot of maintenance and other workers in industry are scabbing on our jobs. Surely, this matter needs clearing up first. For instance, at our last Building Trades Council meeting, to which I am a delegate, it was reported that there is a vast amount of work carried out by these pests. In one case, an employee of the Chrysler Corporation, who is doing painting and decorating in his after-shift time, had to refuse jobs as he was full up with work for the next six weeks. Are we to allow this to continue? When all trades have men with nothing to do but wear out shoeleather pounding the pavements?

FRANK E. DOWNEY, P. S.

Chalks Up Solid Attainments Of Labor Through the Years

L. U. 817, NEW YORK, N. Y.—Much water has flowed over Niagara Falls since the last time an epistle from Local Union No. 817 appeared in the columns of our monthly magazine, a magazine with A-1 rating amongst the labor journals in the United States and Canada. With this rating it is somewhat surprising to find the small number of railroad local unions taking advantage of the opportunity of expressing their sentiments and opinions on matters that would be of interest to the membership of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

We have been especially interested in the articles submitted by our Canadian Brothers O'Doherty and Hill of Local Unions 561 and 568, respectively. These Brothers can expect plenty of competition from your humble scribe.

Unionism has had a rocky past. An outgrowth of the European guild system, its history in the United States in all its stages has been unpleasant. Vested

interests have gone the limit in their attempts to defeat the union idea, because they knew that complete unionism meant the end of their reign of exploitation of the working men and women. However, labor has weathered the gunfire, injunctions, and prosecutions by malicious propaganda, and has built up a network of unions that form the most powerful single organization in our country. Any group of workers which refuses to take advantage of the right of organizing, in my opinion, is blind to their own welfare. Unionism not only raises the standard of wages and working conditions, but offers other benefits in the form of insurance, pensions and hospitalization. Former President Herbert Hoover once said "Trade Unions of the United States have conferred such essential services upon their membership and upon the community that their real values are not to be overlooked or destroyed. They can fairly claim credit for the abolition of sweatshops, for recognition of fairer hours in industry, reduction of overstrain, employment under more healthy conditions and many other reforms."

No one receives out of an organization any more than he or she puts into it. Those who join them solely for personal advantages, soon find that they are making little progress toward their desired goal. The feeling of helpfulness must be mutual. The member must be willing to use his talents for the betterment of his fellow members and of his organization. The knowledge that one is doing something to help along the lot of others is recompense greater than material advantages. The officers of our local unions are not necessarily the most able among our membership. But they are usually the ones most interested in the advancement of our Brotherhood and in the welfare of its members. They have been raised to posts of honor because of their willingness to devote their time and their talents to promoting the cause.

Now that the season of hibernation is

drawing to a close, Local Union No. 817, the largest railroad local union in the Brotherhood may expect a visit from our general chairman in the near future; here's hoping.

The next meetings of Local Union No. 817 will be held on April 14 and 28.

JOHN J. McCULLOUGH, P. S.

Jackson Journeymen Win 12½c Increase, Others 10c

L. U. 835, JACKSON, TENN.—Here's L. U. 835 trying to let everyone know what's new around here. We finally got our contract partly settled for our local contractors with an increase of 12½ cents for journeymen, 10 cents across the board for apprentices, truck drivers and helpers.

We appreciate the help Vice President W. B. Petty and Brother T. H. Payne from the International Office gave our business manager, W. E. Nichols.

We haven't got any big jobs, but everyone is working.

The Tennessee Federation of Labor is having its convention at Chattanooga, Tennessee, May 5, 6 and 7. We are looking forward to a good convention.

Guess that's all for this time.

J. W. GOODWIN, P. S.

New York Local's Members Work in Scattered Areas

L. U. 840, GENEVA, N. Y.—Perhaps being out of town had something to do with it, but I slipped up on my contribution to "Local Lines" in the April issue of the JOURNAL. Must "get on the ball."

At present our members are spread all the way from Schenectady to Buffalo and as far south as Binghamton. In the near future it is expected that we will have plenty of work at home. I, for one, sincerely hope so. The Sylvania Co., has purchased a large factory in my home town of Seneca Falls, N. Y. It is understood that they expect to start producing television parts soon. However, the place must be completely rewired, I am told.

I know, from conversations with brother craftsmen, that many never open the covers of the ELECTRICAL WORKER, while many more read it from cover to cover. Personally, I do not believe any of us can be any too well read on the "goings on" in our industry.

I was pleased to read the article in the April issue by Brother Glen H. Gilbert, P. S. for L. U. 68 of Denver. He adequately answered my question in the March issue as to stewardship.

I always enjoy reading the articles by Brother Leonard Smith, of Local 58, whom I met last year in Detroit. If you fellows read his April contribution, do it again. Brother Smith has something there, on the overtime question, which has not been given any consideration by most of us.

I make just one parting admonition. In future elections remember that *elect* is half of *electricity* and will mean our bread and butter.

ROY H. MELDRIM, P. S.

System Council Chairman Reports on Tour of Area

L. U. 1191, WEST PALM BEACH, FLA.—This young local has only been chartered less than nine years, but we are

proud to announce a celebration in honor of a 25-year member of the I. B. E. W.

After our business meeting of March 23, we had a buffet supper in honor of Brother James W. Brown, Card No. 508510, who was initiated into Local Union No. 309 of East St. Louis, Illinois, in March of 1924. Brother Brown started telephone work at the age of 22, in 1923, and started working for the East St. Louis Light and Power Company about three years later. He continued with this company and its successors until 1947, when he decided he had had enough of snow and sleet and would like to try some Florida sunshine, so he came to the Florida Power and Light Company and is now serviceman with them in Delray Beach, Florida. Brother Brown is a family man, having two children and a 5-year-old granddaughter.

We are pleased to be associated with a member of the caliber of Brother Brown and expect to benefit by the experiences and guidance he can give us. Being a young local, we can use more of this type member to help us become a better unit in this great organization of ours.

Now I should like to bring you:

A Report to the Union

The System Council instructed me to make a tour of the state and visit with all of the local unions represented in the council and make an effort to find the answer to the non-attendance of members at meetings. The oath I took as chairman of the System Council requires that I do what the council wishes, and I intend to do just that as long as I hold the office, but I feel that my report should cover more than the delegates to the council. I would like to do more, but I can only use the material made available by the membership.

After traveling 1,900 miles to attend 10 local union meetings (two regular and eight special called) on the system, spending 16½ hours talking to approximately 350 members out of a membership of 1,600, at a cost of about \$150,000 to the council, I have come to the conclusion that there are two things that cause the absenteeism.

First: The officers (including stewards and delegates) of the local unions are not taking the responsibility of their office nearly seriously enough. The officers, delegates and stewards are supposed to be the best material of the unions, men that have the ability to see a little into the future and are able and willing to pass impartial judgment on all situations and individuals. They must be willing to sacrifice some time and effort for the advancement of the membership. Selfish, individual advancement cannot be practiced by the officers and personalities cannot be allowed to enter official decisions. Any member not willing to try to meet these requirements should not take the oath of office in a local union, and those now holding office that are not able and willing to meet them should resign, for to break an oath is to brand a man as void of honor. Too many of the officers are willing to allow too many distractions from their duties as officers. I earnestly plead for more conscientious effort by the officers so they may be able to help those of the membership who ask for it.

Second: The rank and file of the membership does not have the right conception

of the meaning and purpose of this organization and are letting themselves get into a state of drowsy complacency. The membership is not giving enough of its resources (and they are unlimited) to the advancement of a situation that could be very beneficial. They seem to feel that the things we now enjoy have always existed and will continue, but it is not natural for anything to stand still. All things must either rise or fall, and the direction taken depends on the force applied.

The I. B. E. W. was instituted as a democratic organization and as such has brought untold advancement to the workers of America, but it cannot remain such without individual thought and representation. This organization was not created to be operated and ruled by a few individuals, nor was it created to be antagonistic towards employers, but to get the individual thoughts and efforts of the workers and to create a more harmonious working field between employees and employers and to insure a more balanced distribution of the returns from the investment of our labors and the resources of this nation of ours.

We are not all talented in the same ways, but we all have something to give to the advancement of our fellow workers. The sooner we all decide to lay aside selfishness and petty jealousies and try to assist others, the sooner we will gain the goal of our choice.

It has never been, nor never will be, my intent to enter into any scheme or plan to injure the company that I work for or the other workers, and I feel that we can better serve the company and ourselves by being more attentive to the organization we now have. We can become better employees, better equipped to meet the requirements of our classifications, by becoming more closely related both socially and mentally.

I earnestly urge an educational program, self-administered, to help us all become less selfish and more tolerant of the faults and ignorance of others and to all take an active part in the formulation and administration of the plans of this organization that we all know can be beneficial to us all. I feel that the time and energy I have given to this work has been well spent because it has given me a wealth of knowledge and a kindred feeling towards my fellow workers.

Be an individual, not a member,
Be awake, throw off slumber,
Till the field, the soil is rich,
Be a climber and leave the ditch,
Use your talents for common good
Of company and brotherhood.

E. O. DUNNAM, Chairman,
System Council and P. S.

Gives Employment Procedure At Coast Guard Yard

L. U. 1383, BALTIMORE, MD.—Springtime tra-la-la. Come to think of it, I wrote that same line last month. Oh, well, it's still springtime and besides I haven't an eraser nearby, soooo, we will let it be springtime.

In regard to the activities at the yard and the organization, I can report progress and this kind of progress makes all of us feel so good. By the way, there is one thing I want to make clear to all the Brothers interested in securing a job with the Coast Guard yard at Curtis Bay,

Md. First of all, the applications are issued by the U. S. Civil Service Commission and the civilian personnel manager at the yard. After you are placed on the job then contact the job steward, Brother Horace Buckley, who will then inform you as to the procedure in regard to your travel, etc. You will find Brother Buckley more than delighted to explain all the details. We hope this information will save you lots of unnecessary long distance calls or messages in the future. I hope I have made everything clear.

Your scribe by virtue of his office as president made several appointments for the job as press secretary. Every one respectively declined, having bona fide reasons, whereupon the membership unanimously voiced that I continue as press secretary. That I will as long as I get some good material for writing. No "Flashy Flashy" this time, and all the officers wish every one a very happy and enjoyable Easter.

REUREN SEARS, P. S.

Product Is Only as Good As Material That Is Used

L. U. 1544, HANSON, MASS.—Bulletin No. 98, beginning a "new series" in a program to teach Wheeler employees something about the problems of business and free enterprise, came to us early in the year.

We believe that this "bulletin" idea is a gesture of friendliness or a request for understanding, without which business and management can make no real headway.

The slogan on Bulletin No. 98 was "Produce better—live better," and this is a challenge to us who give our best of time and skill into the process of turning out a perfect product.

If we give our best and the stock is poor are we to be denied "better living"? Can the worker be penalized because the product is imperfect?

No conscientious worker likes to see a product into which he has put his time and skill, end up on the scrap pile. A superior product must have superior stock as well as superior labor in its construction. We want to relate our output to shipping out and not to discards.

For 25 years a patching job has been underway on the Wheeler roof. When the weather is fine the leaks do no damage, but the loss in ruined spray jobs would have done a complete roofing job several times. And the rains do come.

Negotiations are in progress to amend our contract.

Charles Ferry is replacing Mario Balboni on the committee so that each department may have a representative.

We all wish that these negotiations could be carried through in a friendly manner. Unionism doesn't mean antagonism and business should not be selfish. Labor needs business and likewise what could business do without labor.

Daffodils are sending out their scouting leaves and a robin trills sweetly through the April rain, and we wonder if there is anything lovelier than a New England spring.

When we put on our Easter finery and remember the promise of the Resurrection, let's forget about arguments and disagreements and go along remembering and believing in the brotherliness of all.

VERDA M. LANE, P. S.

Electrical Workers Help Rebuild Home

(Continued from page 4)

Cook County Hospital and for a time it was thought the severe burns she had received would take her life. However, the prayers of her parents and admiring neighbors have been answered and Roberta will become a happy, lovely and healthy girl again, although she will carry the scars of her terrible experience to her grave.

The young girl's heroic deed attracted the attention of all Chicago and the *Herald American*, one of the city's foremost newspapers, inaugurated a campaign to suitably reward her for her bravery, and hit upon the novel idea of giving her an up-to-date, fully equipped home, to replace the one the Masons had lost by the near catastrophe. Mr. Michael J. Sexton, President of the A. F. of L. Carpenters' District Council, volunteered to supervise the job. Unions affiliated with the council donated the labor to build the tribute house, the Chicago Construction Industry donated all the material, and one of the most remarkable building projects in the annals of the Chicago A. F. of L. Building Trades Council was under way. Among the Building Trades Unions which cooperated were those of: The Carpenters, the Awning Hangers, Bricklayers, Cement Finishers, Tile Layers, Glaziers, Laborers, Lathers, Painters,

Plasterers, Plumbers, Sheet Metal Workers, Tuckpointers, and last, but not least, the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local Union 134.

On the 9th of March, 16 members of Local Union 134 arrived on the job at 8:00 o'clock in the morning and at 12:00 noon the house was completely roughed in and wire pulled. It was a 100 per cent "Red Seal Installation," done in thin wall conduit. Inch and a quarter Rigid Conduit and three No. 4's were used as the service. Outlets for an electric range, garbage disposal unit, dishwasher, and hot water heater were installed. Special arrangements were made with the Public Service Co. of Northern Illinois and promptly at 10:00 o'clock four I.B.E.W. linemen appeared and put in the service drop and a temporary meter, to provide service to the building and at 12:00 noon the current was on and temporary light available for other trades to work nightshifts so the job might be done as quickly as possible.

R. Cooper, Jr., General Electric Distributors in Chicago, donated the All Electric Kitchen, and the Chicago Electrical Supply Co., (758 West Adams Street) donated all the electrical material. The Stenbridge Manufacturing Co. furnished the lighting fixtures and floor lamps, all of which were wired and assembled by members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and bore the I. B. E. W. union label.

Congress Electric Co., the Calumet Electric Construction Co., the Continental Electric Co. of Chicago, the Regan Electric Co. of Oak Park, and the Johnson Electric Co. of Des Plaines all had trucks, tools, and the necessary equipment on the job to insure its completion in the fastest possible time. Business Manager Michael J. Boyle of Local 134, designated his assistant, Brother Jim Quinlan, in whose district the project was located, to supervise the installation.

The job was started on Sunday, February 27th, and on Tuesday, March 15th, the last coat of paint was applied.

Notice

The prospects for work this summer will not exceed the supply of members in the Territory. All those members who have been anticipating coming to Alaska, we wish to advise that housing is unavailable in or near Anchorage; restaurant prices amount to triple "stateside" prices. The proposed wage structure on Government work is \$2.40 per hour with no indications of more than 40 hours per week.

Brothers are requested to contact Business Manager Lou Taylor before entering this jurisdiction regardless of labor contract or contractor's offer of employment.

LOU TAYLOR, B. M.,
L. U. No. 1547.

My Names Are Wrong

Were you ever in a jam?
Were you ever in a pickle?
Did you ever feel like two cents,
Or the proverbial "old plugged nickle?"

Well, that's the way I felt
Just the other day;
When our preacher came a callin'
To pass the time of day.

The kids had all decided
That upon the Easter date
They'd have all the grandkids baptized,
And he wanted their names all straight.

"Who is this young man," he asked me,
And I says "That is Buck."
Mom says, "That's Walter S. the II,"
And I feel like I've been struck.

"And this young lady," he questions.
I pipes up, "Jitterbug."
Mom tells the preacher, "She's Nancy Fern,"
And her look to me says, "You lug."

"This young lady is whom?" he says.
And right off "That's Pinky," I told him.
Mom quickly says, "Walt, that's Rose Lovern;
You had better let me answer him."

"This boy is Michael Edward,
This girl is Janet Lynne;
The baby is Steven Harvey,
With Betty Jean next to him.

"This sweet child is Ginger Kay,
This one Norene Louise."
That is all of our grandkids,
And the preacher looked most pleased.

Well, I don't care what Mom calls 'em,
Or what anyone else may say;
I have my own names for 'em
Which I call them every day.

My names might not sound high-falutin',
Like the ones they'll be baptized by;
But I know the kids all like them,
So I'll call them "my names" till I die.
WALT GALLANT,
B. M. & F. S. L. U. No. 191.

The Day of Rest

On a Sunday morning when you think
you'll have some quiet,
The young'uns in the neighborhood begin
to start a riot.
There's oodles of quiet games to play,
but no—they have to skate!
And the rhythm of their little feet never
variates!

Then the kids are quiet—ah, sleep you
think, at last!
You're slipping, going, gone—when there
comes a sudden blast!
Your nerves become convulsive and you
jump up with a glare—
Only to find the young'uns are *now*
heroes of the air!

There'll be some quiet now, you think—
the kids have won the war.
And then you fall to wonderin' what
they're being quiet for.
You're not left to wonder long, and you
leap up in a state—
For lack of anything to do, they're saw-
ing on your gate!

After what seems eternity, twilight
gathers 'round;



And you hear the rascals screamin' 'cause
they have to don their gowns;
But at last the cherubs you're rid of—
you're aware of awesome quiet—
And you find yourself a-wonderin' how
you lived until the night.

BESSIE GROVES,
L. U. No. 702.

Praise the Good

Wouldn't this old world be better
If the folks we meet would say:
"I know something good about you,"
And would treat us just that way?

Wouldn't life be lots more happy
If we praise the good we see?
For there's such a lot of goodness
In the worst of you and me.

TED WEYN, President,
L. U. No. 610.

Judas's Budget

A hundred dollars for new golf sticks,
Six-fifty for harness to go on Tricks,
And thirty-five for "her" new bonnet,
Chapeau deluxe with feather on it.
A thousand more for a new trap gun,
A trip out West for the family's fun,
New luggage for mama and wardrobe too,
What on earth can a fellow do?
See here, my taxes have had a boost
And the tax bill comes to my desk to
roost.

In a dirty alley some youngsters play
Begrimed by the dust of a windy day,
Or reddened and broiled by a brassy sun,
Beguiled by the gutters in search for fun.
They dream of a fairy playground slide,
A carousel where a kid can ride,
The murmur of water in wading streams,
But who has time for an urchin's dreams?
A trillion dollars for the battle ax,
But not one mill for a playground tax.

D. A. HOOVER,
L. U. No. 1306.

Oh Sing a Song!

There's a crowd here called the Gay Old
Nineties,
They sing "Sweet Adeline,"
So please send up J. Scott Milne,
To give us "Auld Lang Syne."

One chap got up and chirped his piece,
They called him Brooklyn Johnnie,
But please send up J. Scott Milne
With "Maxwelton's braes are bonnie."

Oh Glasgow belongs to you and me
And Galway lies beyond the sea,
Oh sad I'll live and melancholy
"Til I hear Milne sing "Annie Laurie."
TIFFANY,
L. U. No. 3.

The Boomer

I like the boys in Pittsburgh's Five,
On six long eights I somewhat thrive,
Among these folks I'd gladly be,
But driftwood usually drifts to sea.

Sing of line jobs, gandy camps
Klondike nights and tavern vamps!
Give me a ship—a sea nocturne,
Great stars above, music astern.

I'd pitch my tent in Pittsburgh town,
And bend big pipe 'til sun went down;
I'd sweat and toil most patiently,
But hard work drives me back to sea.

So ship ahoy! And all aboard!
I salute my friends Joyce, Gaus and
Shord,

Your local sure was swell to me,
But hard work drives me back to sea.
TIFFANY,
L. U. No. 3.

The Local B. A.

At every local meeting there is one we
like to sass—
On every job, and everyday, he's the guy
that we all razz.
He runs around and tries his best to
give us a square deal—
To get the job with lots o' dough—still
the gang call him a heel.

'Cause a B. A. is an evil that all locals
like to feed—
The way he talks and fights the boss—
they never give a heed.
He just goes on a-scrappin' for the things
the local needs—
And in the end—"the body" votes to
dump him in the weeds.

The moral to this story is—that it is
plain as day—
That everyone in the whole darn tribe
just kicks the ole B. A.,
So when he's done a job—that everyone
should think swell—
The very bunch that he has helped—will
try his soul to sell.

The "boys" all gather 'round his bier—
after he has passed away—
The nice things they say and what they
think will last about a day.
"He was a prince—a regular guy—a fel-
low loved so well,"
But—what good I ask—are these kind
words—

When the poor duck's gone to ?—
D. E. B. BERGENHAM,
L. U. No. 131.

Sec. Milne's Journey

(Continued from page 9)

heated and many office buildings remain unheated or are warmed only slightly with a small coal grate in a large room. There is little machinery used; practically everything is done by hand.

The food situation is quite tense and many things are still on ration. Each person is allowed 20 cents worth of meat a week, two ounces of bacon, one egg and two ounces of butter.

Clothes present a very definite problem. Women are allowed only one dress and one suit a year. Men are permitted one suit, two shirts and six collars yearly. Shoes are no longer rationed but are still very difficult to obtain and are of poor quality.

Another thing I noticed was the absence of cars in the quantity that we have them here. Many bicycles are in evidence and the British people are great walkers.

You may enjoy knowing some of the expressions commonly used. They say "post" instead of "mail." What we call "shopping" they refer to as "doing their messages." In Great Britain an "elevator" is a "lift," "gasoline" is "petrol," the "movies" are commonly referred to as the "cinema," and a "chimney" is a "lum." People listen to the "wireless," not a "radio." Speaking of the "wireless," all who own one, pay a license fee of one pound or about four dollars in our money. The programs are all operated by the British Broadcasting Corp., and are published one week in advance. There is no advertising but to my way of thinking the programs are much inferior to our American broadcasts.

Visit to Germany

But now to get on to another part of my trip. I very much wanted to get into Germany to see the actual conditions there and so I made arrangements to fly from Glasgow to Berlin, stopping in Hamburg. On arrival in Berlin I was driven from the Gatow Airport in the British sector to the American sector, and on the way I had a good opportunity to witness the havoc wrecked on the homes and other buildings of this area. I had seen the results of bombing in Scotland and England but now I saw what mass bombing could do. Mile after mile, buildings, homes and churches were literally laid low.

As soon as I had registered at the Gossler Hotel, I went to the office of the Military Governor, met with Leo Werts, the manpower director who has charge of labor relations, also with George Silver who is one of his key men working with the trade union movement in Germany, and others working in the labor section.

Through these men I was able to

have many conferences with members of the German labor unions and was able to find out how the people actually feel. They are very anxious to see the United States and Great Britain stay in the Berlin section and are willing to do almost anything to prevent the Russians getting in and destroying the airlift.

One of the problems facing the German labor movement lies in the dismantling of the factories by the four allied powers and shipping the equipment out of Germany. The serious problem is how to keep the Germans employed after the factories are dismantled.

The Airlift

The airlift was to me, one of the most remarkable pieces of engineering accomplishment that has ever appeared in the pages of history. When you stop to think that approximately three million people are being fed, clothed, housed and kept warm by the operations of 600 planes, you can get a fair picture of the immensity of the job. The airlift signifies to the German people and to the other peoples of Europe that Uncle Sam means what he says.

The Russians are feared in the British and American zones as they are in the Russian zone. The German people in the American zone will not go into the Russian zone unless it is absolutely necessary.

The German people are getting a better ration of food now and I heard no complaints about the food situation. The only complaints I heard concerned the cost of commodities and clothing. Clothing is a serious problem to these people and so is fuel. There was no heat in any building in Berlin from May until November and then very little. All coal must come in by the airlift, therefore it must be conserved very carefully. Each German family is allowed 50 pounds of coal per month, which must be used both for heating and cooking and certainly does not go very far.

The lights are generated by coal too. The hours for lighting are staggered in different sections of the city. In some sections the hours are from midnight until two in the morning. In such sections if electricity is used for cooking the people must get up and cook all of their meals for the next day during those two hours.

It was very cold in Germany. There was no heat in any office building and men and the stenographers were trying to do a good job hampered by heavy overcoats and sweaters.

Berlin's Rubble

Transportation is terrible in Berlin. There are no trucks to deliver anything. Any that are available are being used to remove rubble and bring coal and supplies from the airfield. Most of the moving is done by human-

drawn carts. I was amazed to see a street sign which read: "No Horses or Human-drawn Wagons Allowed on this Street." I didn't understand this until I saw many carts, sometimes carrying half a ton, being pulled along chiefly by women.

The children have suffered most. They are badly undernourished and their little bodies show the ravages of too-little food and improper diet.

I had planned to stay in Berlin for three days only and then make a quick trip to Paris and Madrid. However, a heavy fog settled on the city and I was forced to remain in Berlin a whole week and my further traveling was curtailed. Nevertheless I felt that the extra days spent there were well worthwhile for I learned much about the German labor movement, the German people and what our military authorities are trying to do in this occupied country.

Opera Visited

On one of my days of enforced stay in Berlin, I saw something which impressed me very much. I attended a performance of the opera, "Aida." Although it was a cold night there was no heat in the theater. A cast of 125 persons and an orchestra of 65 presented a beautiful performance in an opera house that felt more like an ice palace. The theater was completely filled. I said I was impressed very much by this presentation and I was. I had the feeling that whereas much was dead in Berlin, the people and their desire for life and the good things of life, were not dead. These people and the other peoples of Europe have hope and spirit and when conditions are more settled and materials can move in freely, they will rebuild their beautiful cities and recreate the old well-loved European world.

Home Again

Before leaving for home I went back to Glasgow to say goodbye to my folks. I was unable to book passage on the Queen Elizabeth and decided to return home by airliner. This trans-Atlantic flight was a wonderful experience. We stopped in Shannon, Ireland, and Gander, Newfoundland and landed in New York.

I had a marvelous trip but it was mighty good to be home again. I learned a great deal, but I feel that the most important thing I learned was, how fortunate we in America are. We do not realize it and we take too much for granted. We live in the most wonderful country on earth—a democratic nation with a somewhat stable economy and the highest living standards in the world. We *must* learn from the Europeans. They have lost so much that was precious to them and this should be a lesson to us, to appreciate what we have, to enjoy it and to guard it at all costs.

Pres. Tracy Outlines CWA Situation

(Continued from page 14)

the designation of AFL or I. B. E. W. The reasons for this insistence are:

1. The committee delegated to learn what the status of CWA would be if affiliation occurred with either AFL or CIO was precommitted to the CIO, with one possible exception. Before this committee met with AFL President Green and my representative on February 11, 1949 two members of the committee told several persons that "we have already made up our minds where we are going and that is to the CIO."

2. The proceedings of the CWA Convention—held at Spokane, Washington, in June 1948—show that a majority of your Executive Board was already on record as favoring the CIO.

3. The whole procedure is farcical and deceptive camouflage and designed to foist upon the rank and file CWA members a predetermined action by your Executive Board.

An honest referendum on the question would require that CWA members be fully advised in detail of the advantages or disadvantages of affiliation with either the AFL—or the I. B. E. W.—or the CIO. Such complete advice has not and cannot be given CWA members unless the I. B. E. W. were given the opportunity to reach them in the same way that your officers and the CIO representatives have and will have. A pre-committed and prejudiced CWA Executive Board and other CWA officers are not the source through which such information could be or should be dispensed—in fairness to individuals who are going to voice their independent opinion through the ballot.

We have no desire whatever to attempt to advise you and your associate officers on proper procedure. But we do insist that the AFL or the I. B. E. W. be not made participants of a hoax being perpetrated upon the individual CWA members. Therefore, we again insist that the names of the AFL and the I. B. E. W. not be allowed to appear on any ballot submitted to your members on the subject involved.

Sincerely,

(s) D. W. TRACY,
International President.

With the Ladies

(Continued from page 22)

all who needed help got it from Clara Barton.

Another woman who accomplished much good in her own quiet way, was the research scientist, Madame Marie Curie. She and her husband, through years of patient research, discovered

precious radium, so valuable in the treatment of cancer. When Madame Curie's husband was run over in the streets of Paris in 1906 and killed, she was asked to take up his work at the Sorbonne—the first time that a position in French higher education had ever been given to a woman. Her classes were packed and she did a marvelous job. In 1911, she won the Nobel prize in chemistry.

We could go on and on if space permitted and cite case after case of ladies of history, the influence of whose power we can never underestimate. Which brings us to the whole point of our article—*your influence*. You are the most powerful influence in your home, and you can make every member of your family better or worse by it. You exert an influence every waking moment of your life. Mothers, wives, jealously guard this precious influence and use it wisely and well—in your home, in your clubs, among your friends, in your daily contacts. Make it your business to do all in your power to leave everyone with whom you come in contact a little better, a little happier, a little more hopeful, than before you and your influence touched them.

Do this, girls, and don't worry about making history. It's much better and more satisfactory to be happy than historical. Remember that saying so very true, "The happiest women have no history."

Pennsylvania Men Praised by Chest

Eugene A. Burke, business manager of L. U. 163, and William A. Schrode, recording secretary of L. U. 1001, have been praised by the Wyoming Valley (Pa.) Community Chest Federation for their excellent service to this year's Red Feather campaign.

Of Brother Burke, who also is a vice president of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor, the Community Chest people say: "You can search high and wide for a busier more devoted man than Gene, but you'll have a hard time finding one. Here are some of the reasons we admire him and the men behind him:

"With the campaign heat and fervor over and the post-mortems on their way, we have learned to our pleasure that the building and construction battalion doubled their contributions to the Wyoming Valley Community Chest this year. Now that just doesn't happen. You make it happen. Gene Burke made it happen. You'd find him making late evening speeches, standing up and putting out his chin to complaints, visiting workers on the job and talking to them about the campaign, going out of his way to pose for pictures. Yes, sir, Gene

Burke and a lot of other guys deserve bouquets for this job."

Brother Schrode, who was presented with a "Red Feather Oscar" for his work, directed the work of more than 50 union men and women in the campaign. William O. Sword, president of the Chest, in his presentation of the award stated that Brother Schrode had performed a vital service to the community in enabling more people than ever before to make efficient use of the health and welfare services.

Question Page

(Continued from page 19)

point out that a 2-phase source is necessary in order to obtain the desired 3 phase from the secondary windings; i. e., two single-phase voltages displaced 90 electrical degrees apart must be fed into the primaries before the secondary output will result in three voltages displaced 120 degrees apart. A diagram will show why this is true vectorially.

If the Scott connection were to be fed from a single-phase source, the voltage across the center-tapped secondary would be the desired voltage and the other two would be 136.6 per cent and 36.6 per cent of that voltage, all three being in phase.

Sincerely yours,

EMIL GUIDICI,
L. U. 1245.

Knoxville Man Invents Direction Indicator



EDITOR: Being a member of Local 365, Knoxville, Tenn., I feel at liberty to submit for your approval for publishing in THE ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL, the enclosed picture.

This new device, electrically operated, is known as Direction Indicator, and is in use on my car, as shown, for neutral, Right, Left, Stop and Slow positions. The displayed legends are readable at night at a considerable distance.

Experts advised me that this device is the best fool-proof safety device that ever has been invented.

H. ELLIOTT,
L. U. 365, Knoxville.

L.L.P.E. Director Gives Report on the First Three Months in 81st Congress

(Continued from page 12)

"\$25,000, I wouldn't have been surprised . . . knowing the charges for that kind of work throughout the country."

There is no question but that a series of damaging amendments will be submitted on the floor of both the House and the Senate. That full justice will not be realized on the Taft-Hartley Act as well as on other pieces of legislation is entirely possible. But then, nothing that labor has ever achieved has come easily.

The first three months of this 81st Congress have served a great purpose in impressing upon the American people that the job was

not completed last November 2, and that we must remain ever vigilant in building Labor's League for Political Education on a permanent basis in every state and district of this country. Every precinct must be covered, and every potential voter qualified and at the polls on election day. Our non-partisan policy has been proven sound. The votes in Congress against labor and the "Fair Deal" are coalition votes drawn from the most reactionary element of both the Republican and Democratic Parties.

We must center our efforts in 1950 on defeating reactionary candidates irrespective of their party label.

Boas Bender Company Makes 1-Inch Pipe Hickey



Boas Bender Co., Southington, Conn., has now perfected the Hickey for 1-inch pipe, which has the same features as the 1/2-inch and 3/4-inch as in an earlier issue. It "stays put" and will not slip, and you may bend a perfect 90 degree elbow without shifting the Hickey. All you have to do now for properly executing a pipe job of any size—from 1/2-inch to 6-inch, is to learn the Boas exact method of designing bends as fully explained in "Precision Conduit Bending"; no guessing, no rebending. The book is available for \$1.50 from J. Boas, 2054 E. 47th Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Annual Statement of Electrical Workers' Benefit Association

In compliance with the requirements of the Fraternal Act of various states, we are publishing below information contained in the annual statement of the Electrical Workers' Benefit Association for the year ending December 31, 1948

ASSETS	
<i>Bonds</i>	\$6,489,885.43
United States Government.....	\$6,425,000.00
Canadian Provinces.....	14,885.43
Industrial.....	50,000.00
All carried at amortized values.....	
<i>Stocks</i>	1,000,760.00
Public Utilities.....	\$362,550.00
Bank, Trust and Insurance Companies..	240,100.00
Industrial and Miscellaneous.....	398,110.00
All carried at commissioners' market values.....	
<i>First Mortgage Loans</i>	6,272,068.97
Federal Housing Insured Loans.....	\$2,842,070.52
Veterans Administration Insured Loans..	144,199.70
Other Mortgage Loans.....	3,285,798.75
<i>Real Estate Owned</i>	1,114,438.69
Home Office Building.....	\$460,956.19
Other Real Estate.....	653,482.50
<i>Cash in Banks and Office</i>	3,710,351.08
<i>Interest and Rents Accrued</i>	87,525.29
<i>Other Assets</i>	246,559.20

TOTAL ADMITTED ASSETS.....\$18,926,588.66

LIABILITIES	
Death Claims due and unpaid.....	\$114,350.62
Death Claims incurred in current year and not reported until following year.....	64,475.00
Advance Assessments.....	45,243.60
Other Liabilities.....	10,360.86
TOTAL LIABILITIES.....	\$234,430.08

INCOME AND DISBURSEMENTS—1948

Income	
Memberships, Admissions and Reinstatement Fees.....	\$3,121,871.30
Interest, Mortgage Loans.....	260,120.13
Interest, Bonds.....	95,336.45
Dividends on Stocks.....	56,003.00
Rents.....	89,335.87
Profits on Sales or Maturity of Investments.....	57,888.64
Other Income (Refund).....	500.00
TOTAL INCOME APPLIED.....	\$3,681,055.39*
Disbursements	
Death Claims.....	\$1,301,134.42
Salaries of Trustees.....	9.00

Salaries of Employees.....	\$187,086.06
Insurance Department Fees.....	223.00
Contributions.....	1,080.00
Printing and Stationery.....	3,247.00
Postage, Express, Telephone and Telegraph.....	36.05
Insurance.....	391.34
Expense Settlement of Claims.....	271.50
Legal Expenses.....	2,400.00
Furniture and Equipment.....	795.00
Taxes, Repairs and Other Expenses on Real Estate.....	97,324.20
Auditing.....	1,100.00
Rent.....	16,800.00
Taxes, Federal, Personal Property, etc.....	15,114.41
Investment Expense.....	30,641.70
Depreciation.....	12,346.69
Losses and Decreases on Investments.....	1,212.91
Miscellaneous.....	236.56

TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS.....\$1,672,449.84*

EXCESS OF INCOME OVER DISBURSEMENTS.....\$2,008,605.55

* Does not include Suspense Items of \$74,553.58 debit.

EXHIBIT OF CERTIFICATES		Number	Amount
Benefit Certificates in force December 31, 1947.....	192,549		\$137,865,400.00
Benefit Certificates written during the year.....	38,958		
Benefit Certificates revived during the year.....	1,102		673,780.00
Benefit Certificates increased during the year.....			15,113,050.00
TOTALS.....	227,609		\$153,652,230.00
Benefit Certificates terminated, decreased, or transferred during the year.....	18,476		6,724,805.00
Total Benefit Certificates in force December 31, 1948.....	209,133		\$146,927,425.00
Benefit Certificates terminated by deaths reported during the year.....	1,529		\$1,302,125.00
Benefit Certificates terminated by lapse reported during the year.....	16,947		5,422,680.00

EXHIBIT OF DEATH CLAIMS	
Claims unpaid December 31, 1947.....	146
Claims reported during the year.....	1,529
TOTALS.....	1,675
Claims paid during the year.....	1,417
BALANCE.....	258
Claims saved by compromising during the year.....	4
Claims rejected during the year.....	107
Claims unpaid December 31, 1948.....	147

Death Claims for March, 1949

L. U.	Name	Amount	L. U.	Name	Amount
I. O. (640)	E. E. Davis	\$1,000.00	3	Naftel Bedsole	1,000.00
916	Edward R. Hendricks	300.00	3	Thomas S. Murphy	1,000.00
9	George A. Halvorsen	825.00	112	Howard O. Bergin	1,000.00
51	Cecil C. Chne	1,000.00	3	Leo Shapiro	1,000.00
134	Verne Walton	1,000.00	134	Anton M. Wechet	1,000.00
66	Jerry J. Masak	500.00	17	Anthony Corkell	1,000.00
908	Walter K. Thompson	1,000.00	11	Edward P. Stoner	1,000.00
3	Lloyd G. Clark	850.00	3	William C. Haffenden	1,000.00
3	Ernest H. Tietjen	1,000.00	38	Florence Hoffmann	475.00
17	Albert Dauble	1,000.00	I. O. (193)	Alex Fraser	1,000.00
595	Earl W. Reichard	1,000.00	I. O. (22)	James E. Dalbey	1,000.00
28	Charles Goebel	1,000.00	134	Max Klaus	1,000.00
I. O. (130)	Clarence Grover	1,000.00	278	Henry J. Douglas	1,000.00
I. O. (134)	Harry R. Young	1,000.00	I. O. (6)	Francis J. Hawkins	1,000.00
779	Luther Q. Everett	1,000.00	384	Neil Kehaly	1,000.00
965	Walter Skyles	1,000.00	318	Robert E. Handley	825.00
595	James M. Minor	1,000.00	476	Robert G. Manis	175.00
77	Leslie R. Sorenson	1,000.00	584	Roger S. Lewis	1,000.00
46	Lloyd T. Mitchell	1,000.00	312	Floyd E. Pharris	1,000.00
124	George Navadomskis	1,000.00	98	James W. Lucas	200.00
743	Charles E. Dengler	650.00	134	John E. Wells	300.00
I. O. (226)	J. R. Woodhull	1,000.00	349	Alex Chaposke	1,000.00
535	Leslie J. Mercer	1,000.00	108	Gerald W. Smith	825.00
1392	Clyde W. West	1,000.00	602	William H. Culver	1,000.00
340	Frank L. Nares	1,000.00	569	Walter L. Finklea	1,000.00
I. O. (134)	Andrew Measner	1,000.00	609	E. S. Tefft	1,000.00
103	Albert Duff	1,000.00	66	Thomas P. Owens	300.00
6	John R. Loos	1,000.00	125	William O. Lilley	300.00
494	Carl H. Lau	1,000.00	134	Stephen A. Mullen	1,000.00
744	Elvin C. Grumblin	1,000.00	271	Harold C. Marquardt	1,000.00
I. O. (1)	Julius A. Averbach	1,000.00	I. O. (864)	I. J. Gransberry	1,000.00
595	Waco R. Naussan	1,000.00	649	Walter Ciliberti	1,000.00
854	Charles M. Mann	1,000.00	386	Bertchel L. Hubbs	1,000.00
338	Charles M. Helton	1,000.00	98	John W. Thornberry	1,000.00
I. O. (536)	James J. Grant	1,000.00	I. O. (46)	Stuart S. Blake	1,000.00
677	George K. Gormley	1,000.00	304	Henry H. Thompson	1,000.00
1326	James Lagace	1,000.00	58	Robert G. Singer	200.00
735	Melville G. Elliott	1,000.00	48	Joseph Tryban	475.00
817	William Fitzpatrick	1,000.00	18	William Williams	150.00
648	Edwin R. Kellogg	1,000.00	3	Samuel Zippel	150.00
963	James P. Snedden	825.00	637	Alvin B. Burton	150.00
108	Leonard J. Kelley	1,000.00	48	Charles H. Steinberger	150.00
11	Floyd Merrill Walker	1,000.00	I. O. (181)	George W. Crowder	150.00
332	Raymond L. Bergstrom	475.00	126	Frank E. Andrews	150.00
3	James E. Ryan	1,000.00	11	James W. Ashton	150.00
3	Carl O. Peterson	1,000.00	I. O. (1937)	William Jensen	150.00
I. O. (6)	Frederick H. Chappell	1,000.00	I. O. (561)	Daniel G. McLeod	1,000.00
				Ernest Baquet	1,000.00
					\$128,950.00

Linehan Interview

(Continued from page 2)

vention 2, defeating the Republican incumbent, Fred E. Busbey, who was backed by the supposedly all-powerful Chicago Tribune.

Recently, Congressman Linehan sat in his office in the old House Office Building on Capitol Hill, and reviewed for the JOURNAL his platform and the campaign he waged it on.

"I believe the Truman platform is one of the greatest political platforms ever written, and I went down the line on it during my own campaign," he said in a soft-spoken voice. "I also believe that my campaign was an example to the entire nation as far as organized labor is concerned. I had the complete support of the Union Labor Non-Partisan Voters League, which had been organized by about 500 union officials in Cook County, and Labor's League for Political Education. As you know, Joe Keenan is the director of the League and also a member of Local 134. He and his assistant, John Culerton, made a special effort in the Third District to get out the vote and their effort paid off. The

work of the Non-Partisan Voters League was equally effective. Its chairman was, and still is, Tom Haggerty, secretary-treasurer of the Milk Drivers local. Yes, there are several good Electrical Workers on that committee—A. Y. Johnson, business representative of Local 134; Thomas J. Murray, also a business representative of the local; Matthew J. Linehan, secretary; and James Gaul, Charles W. Rowan and John O'Halloran."

Leaning forward in his chair, Linehan said earnestly that he had attempted to carry the issues, as he saw them, to the voters. Linehan's district, which includes the 13th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th and 20th wards, is predominantly Republican and his victory was even more rewarding than those enjoyed by the other four Cook County Democrats who also were voted in on November 2. Those four are Barrett O'Hara, Second District; James Buckley, Fourth District; Sidney Yates, Ninth District; and Chester Chesney, Eleventh District.

"We'll all stand up and be counted when the test comes," Linehan said, in a reference to action on repeal of the Taft-Hart-

ley Law, "and we're all out to put over the program that we gave to the people prior to November 2."

As a freshman Congressman, Linehan admits that he has a lot of things to learn and he adds that the only way to learn them is by finding them out for yourself. Because of his business experience, he was put on the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee. He and Mrs. Linehan are presently living in the Congressional Hotel on Capitol Hill. Their oldest son, Neil, is a journeyman electrician and also a member of Local 134. The rest of the family includes a married daughter and two other sons, Patrick, 19, a college student in Chicago, and Kevin, 10.

Linehan's firm, the Linehan Electric Company, generally employs from 25 to 100 electricians, from Local 134 and Local 697, Gary, Ind., where the company maintains another office. Two of the biggest jobs handled by the firm included the setting of machinery for the Chrysler assembly plant in Chicago, and the first 11 sections of the Chicago subway. Linehan has held numerous positions in the V. F. W., and presently is national aide-de-camp.

IN MEMORIAM

Prayer for Our Deceased Brothers

"I am the Resurrection and the Life," saith the Lord.

It is the springtime of the year and the old earth arises from the death of winter and is born again in the glorious resurrection of the spring. We rejoice in the renewal of life in the world, yet our hearts are sad that these our Brothers whose names are recorded here are no longer with us to see and feel and hear the joys of this world.

But the good God Who gave us the spring and all the good things of life, has given to His servants, a far better and more lasting gift—the gift of eternal resurrection.

Dear Lord, be kind to these our Brothers and give them Thy peace and happiness in the glorious land that knows no winter, only never-ending spring.

And we pray Thee, too, send Thy consolation and Thy strength to their loved ones, and the peace of Thy understanding.

And make us their Brothers, wise and strong with Thy wisdom and strength that we will have the grace to so live and so work and so love our fellow men, that we may one day be worthy of life with Thee. Amen.

Wallace Trimble Gregg, L. U. No. 5
Born November 21, 1883
Initiated April 22, 1927
Died January 21, 1949

Edward F. Stoner, L. U. No. 17
Born January 18, 1890
Initiated September 1, 1914
Died March 9, 1949

Robert H. Traut, L. U. No. 17
Born February 21, 1929
Initiated September 9, 1948
Died March, 1949

James R. Burke, L. U. No. 18
Born November 16, 1877
Reinitiated November 10, 1947
Died February 23, 1949

George W. Crowder, L. U. No. 18
Born July 20, 1879
Initiated June 1, 1941
Died February 17, 1949

Thomas B. Hill, L. U. No. 18
Born November 9, 1896
Initiated September 9, 1935
Died February 3, 1949

L. P. Morgan, L. U. No. 18
Born February 22, 1880
Initiated November 18, 1915
Died February, 1949

Charles R. Standridge, L. U. No. 18
Born November 17, 1896
Initiated May 15, 1946
Died February 28, 1949

Ralph V. Ward, L. U. No. 18
Born September 1, 1908
Reinitiated October 12, 1945
Died March 18, 1949

Arthur Thomas, L. U. No. 32
Born May 25, 1916
Initiated December 17, 1945
Died February 11, 1949

Charles Borcer, L. U. No. 39
Born August 11, 1886
Initiated October 14, 1922
Died February 15, 1949

Fred A. Feigert, L. U. No. 64
Born November 4, 1876
Initiated June 17, 1914
Died February 26, 1949

Charles C. Carter, L. U. No. 66
Born July 16, 1906
Initiated March 15, 1934
Died February 6, 1949

Louis L. Cooper, L. U. No. 66
Born March 5, 1916
Initiated December 7, 1939
Died February 4, 1949

W. K. Thompson, L. U. No. 66
Born January 31, 1896
Initiated August 4, 1938
Died February 3, 1949

James B. Laffen, L. U. No. 95
Born December 5, 1900
Initiated December 27, 1940
Died January 15, 1949

Harry Austin Long, L. U. No. 95
Born July 20, 1891
Initiated January 24, 1942
Died December 5, 1948

Fred M. Pickett, L. U. No. 95
Born January 25, 1907
Reinitiated June 30, 1939
Died October 8, 1948

T. A. Righthouse, L. U. No. 95
Born 1890
Initiated February 13, 1920
Died December 14, 1948

Frank Winn, L. U. No. 107
Born July 26, 1906
Initiated April 3, 1936
Died February, 1949

Harry L. Petersen, L. U. No. 150
Born April 30, 1885
Initiated December 21, 1921
Died March 3, 1949

Clifford Ward, L. U. No. 160
Initiated May 12, 1937
Died March 14, 1949

Garner E. Funkhouser, L. U. No. 180
Born July 20, 1891
Initiated May 16, 1923
Died February 21, 1949

I. J. Gransberry, L. U. No. 271
Initiated October 1, 1919
Died February, 1949

John E. Clifford, L. U. No. 326
Born November 3, 1892
Initiated May 8, 1936
Died December 25, 1948

Carmelo Licari, L. U. No. 326
Born May 20, 1890
Initiated December 11, 1934
Died December 5, 1938

Allen M. Babin, L. U. No. 390
Born September 22, 1907
Initiated July 18, 1928
Died February 28, 1949

Thomas A. Forrest, L. U. No. 465
Born October 3, 1900
Initiated April 26, 1937
Died January 20, 1949

Floyd E. Phariss, L. U. No. 584
Born June 20, 1892
Initiated December 4, 1942
Died February 8, 1949

Allen James Cawley, L. U. No. 611
Born January 27, 1910
Initiated March 24, 1948
Died February, 1949

Joe N. Deason, L. U. No. 611
Born July 20, 1912
Initiated October 12, 1948
Died February, 1949

Samuel J. Boyer, L. U. No. 765
Born February 27, 1887
Initiated February 5, 1939
Died February 26, 1949

Kenneth L. King, L. U. No. 932
Initiated December 22, 1943
Died March 3, 1949

Harold F. Wilhelm, L. U. No. 1031
Born November 29, 1907
Initiated October 1, 1945
Died March 20, 1949

Cora Snyder, L. U. No. 1041
Reinitiated December 8, 1942
Died February, 1949

Charles Hendricks, L. U. No. 1134
Born March 25, 1894
Initiated March 25, 1943
Died March 7, 1949

Raymon E. Freis, L. U. No. 1332
Initiated July 25, 1947
Died February 21, 1949

Solomon W. Lessey, L. U. No. 1439
Born August 19, 1888
Initiated February 1, 1946
Died March 8, 1949

Joseph Lenguadoro, L. U. No. 1459
Born December 31, 1897
Initiated June 11, 1946
Died February, 1949

John G. Bohnstiel, L. U. No. 1515
Born 1890
Initiated February 28, 1947
Died March 29, 1949

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American Federation of Labor



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Secretary of Agriculture



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iary Pin
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- No. 2—10 kt. Gold Lapel
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- No. 4—Rolled Gold Lapel
Button75
- No. 6—10 kt. Gold Lapel
Button (shown).....1.75
- No. 7—10 kt. Gold Lapel
Button (shown).....2.00
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- No. 11—10 kt. Gold Badge
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35, 40 and 45 years)
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iary Pin (shown)
(for ladies)50
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